

HOME NEWS

Royal home open to public for first time

Peter Gudfroy
Visitors will have access to one of the Queen's private rooms for the first time tomorrow when Sandringham House opens its oak doors to the public.

The principal rooms of the Queen's Norfolk residence, a room Jacobean-style manor, will be open, containing less imprinted with the coat of Edward VII, or as Prince of Wales, than influence of Queen Victoria, is unusually absent, except for a youthful portrait of King Edward VII, and royal

relics, interests, ranging from racing to shooting, depicted in the exhibits, include a collection of cutlasses and sabres, three of them decorated with scenes of the oil painting by the artist, depicting an eight-organised for him.

Charcoal drawings complete with trilby hats, with almost the abandon on the dining-room.

Oak-panelled hallway leads, country house of the mansion. In all drawing-room are red bookcases crafted, like valuable furniture in the Hollands and Sons, and brass chandeliers matching

the main drawing-room is dressed by white curtains, ceiling with ornate plasterwork, and the bas-relief of a blue and white sky. Among other curiosities, a screen filled with photographs of many of the Queen's eminent contemporaries and a collection of a silver (the king was given to the tsarina).

Rich tapestries depicting scenes of manners are in full by the ice-cold walls of the royal dining



The ballroom corridor at Sandringham House.

room. Some of the panels are cartoons. Goya. The lobby and ballroom corridor are interspersed with bronzes, including the Eddy Derby winners, Persimmon and Diamond Jubilee.

The aquatic motif gives way to one presented by Edward a child by Napoleon III and, more pastoral mood, a painting of a nymph at a woodland glade by Gustave Doré.

The present Queen has enlarged Sandringham's picture collection, the presence of her family who usually spend

Civil servant to run CBI school project

By Mark Jackson, of The Times Educational Supplement

The Confederation of British Industry has chosen a civil servant to run its £2.3m programme to explain industry to schools. He is Mr John Nisbet, aged 45, an assistant secretary at the Department of Education and Science, whose appointment as director of the project, Understanding British Industry, will be announced tomorrow.

Mr Nisbet, who entered the executive grade at 18, has no direct experience of either industry or teaching. But he has been responsible for organizing the regional public debates on education called for by the Prime Minister last year.

Acknowledging his appointment was advertised twice, drawing some 400 replies, it is understood that Mr Nisbet was approached by the CBI. When he takes up the directorship in July among his prime concern will be securing funds for the project from industry.

Only half the money has been pledged so far, and the CBI's anxiety about the rest is evident from its handling of the announcement of Mr Nisbet's appointment. It was not known to have been made next Friday, but CBI executives were worried that a leak in *The Times Educational Supplement* might deprive them of publicity in the financial press.

Mr Michael Bury, the education secretary, said: "We want the good will of teachers, of course, but at present we have to be more concerned with selling the project to those on whom we are depending for the funds."

Sandringham House will be open on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays in May and September, and also on Fridays in June, July and August. It will remain open on Sundays in July and August and on Bank holidays. The entrance charge is 30p.

The new year holiday there is evident, not least from the porcelain corral on the piano. It was the Queen's wish that the house, like the 70 acres of royal gardens which last year attracted 150,000 people, should be opened to visitors.

Mr Michael Bury, the education secretary, said: "We want the good will of teachers, of course, but at present we have to be more concerned with selling the project to those on whom we are depending for the funds."

Sandringham House will be open on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays in May and September, and also on Fridays in June, July and August. It will remain open on Sundays in July and August and on Bank holidays. The entrance charge is 30p.

Tenants draw up new charter

The outline of a new charter of tenants' rights was approved by representatives of 750 tenants' associations from all over Britain on Saturday.

The charter demands security of tenure for council house tenants

Committee may split over curbs on civil servants' involvement in political activity

By Pete Hennessy

The Armitage committee, set up by the Prime Minister to review the rules governing the political activities of civil servants, is in danger of splitting over the restrictions to be applied to clerical officers dealing directly with the public in tax, social security, and employment offices.

Mrs Barbara Castle, Labour MP for Blackburn and former Secretary of State for Social Services, and Sir William Mayne, former general secretary of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, may write a minority report dissociating themselves from the more cautious line of their colleagues.

A majority of the committee has been greatly impressed by evidence from the Inland Revenue and the Department of Health and Social Security illustrating the lack of political consciousness among civil servants on their strengths or potentiality in local or national politics. Clerks and typists, the bulk of their establishments, have no need permission before canvassing, speaking or writing on political issues laid down by the Masterman committee, which reported in 1949. All officials are required to resign before standing for Parliament.

Persistent complaints from Civil Service unions about the Masterman guidelines fed last year to the establishment of a committee under Sir Arthur Armitage, Vice-Chancellor of Manchester University. But from evidence presented to the



Sir Patrick Nairne (left) and Sir William Mayne

committee, union rank-and-file members seem to be markedly out of step with their more politically conscious leaders.

Figures provided by the two departments greatest contact with the public show that in the case of Health and Social Security that only about 26 officials out of a total strength of 92,000 apply each year for the Masterman rules to be waived. More than two-thirds of these requests are granted. Inland Revenue, with 81,000 civil servants, receives about 34 requests annually, more than half of which are acceded to.

On top of the lack of demonstrable demand, Sir Arthur and his colleagues conclude from such evidence that the Masterman rules, for the "face-to-face

evidence by Sir Patrick Nairne, Permanent Secretary to the Department of Health and Social Security, and Sir William Mayne, chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, about the changed political consciousness of the Civil Service if civil servants are seen taking an active part in local politics. The most vivid

example possible is the potential difficulty of an official, known to be chairman of his local Conservative Association, adjudicating a case for supply ministry benefits from a member of the Claimants' Union.

Should Sir Arthur and his colleagues conclude from such evidence that the Masterman rules, for the "face-to-face

little amendment, Mrs. Castle and Mr. Mayne might be driven to write a minority report. Mrs. Castle, who replaced Mrs. Judith Hart on the committee with Mrs. Hart's appointment as Minister for Overseas Development, feels strongly that the unions have been asking for too little.

Unlike Mr. Mayne, who shares her views about the clerical grades, she feels that the maximum political freedom should be available to all, including the highest ranks of the Civil Service. Mrs. Castle is also convinced that political advisers recruited by ministers from outside Whitehall, should enjoy a freedom denied them by their status as temporary civil servants and the adherence that carries to the Civil Service code of conduct.

The heads of Mrs. Castle and Mr. Mayne might be strengthened in their argument in Southampton conference in support of the Civil and Public Services Association, the largest Civil Service union, debating political liberties. A motion criticizing the association's executive "for accepting the weak submission of the national staff side" to Armitage has a good chance of success.

Except for Mrs. Castle, the Armitage committee, the Civil Service Department and the Civil Service unions have accepted the wisdom of a more pragmatic attitude of policy makers to replace the all-embracing ban on about 150,000 officials of executive officers rank and above now within the restricted category.

Estimated costs of cutting tax

A periodic digest of information on parliamentary written questions and the sources and which they appeared in the House of Commons.

Answers in Parliament

It is assumed that earned income forms the bottom slice of a mixed income; the cost in £7.75 of reducing the top rate of income tax on earned income from 83 per cent to 70 per cent, 60 per cent or 50 per cent would be £100m, £230m or £350m respectively. The cost of reducing the basic rate of income tax by one percentage point would be about £480m, and the cost of reducing the rates of tax by one point £360m. No country other than the United Kingdom has a rate for national income other than 33 per cent, as is known.

On the basis of either higher or lower rates, the tax allowances deducted from the national income before tax is taken into account with the value of tax allowances and the tax rates involved, and the personal allowances which could be claimed if no allowances were claimed, estimated for

77-78.

EDDITS
£1,000m
£1,000m deduction
... 45.7
... 32.1
income ... 81.8
of allowances and
tax rates would
been maintained
in 77-78
Treasury, April 21

Benefit claims: The percentage of the total population in Great Britain dependent on national assistance/supplementary benefit for each year is as follows: 1948-50: 1958-60: 1968-70: 1970-72: 1972-74: 1974-75: 1975-76:
Housing & Social Sec., April 21

Civil Service: The 1977 budget of the European Communities provides for a total of 13,710 permanent and 38 temporary staff. The average annual salary is about £8,000. Annual leave allowances range from 4 to 30 working days according to grade and length of service. **Civ. Service**, April 25

Children in school: On the basis of information derived from the National Child Development Study it has been estimated that between 300,000 and 400,000 secondary school children aged between 11 and 16 more schools each year. **Education**, April 25

Job creation: A total of £130m has been allocated to the job-creation programme as follows: Scotland: £28m; North East: £28m; North East: £28m; North West: £28m; Yorkshire and Humberside: £10m; Midlands: £15m; Scotland: £30m; Wales: £16m; Administration cos. £1.1m; Not allocated: 1.9m. **Employment**, April 25

Employment, April 27

Farmers and their main customers are really unhappy with EEC price pact

Agriculture

Hugh Clayton

Leading and most influential customers of British farmers, would have thought it equally deplorable had the Government rejected the proposal.

British farmers will receive price rises from the sources under EEC rules this year. They are the advance to full Community rates entitled by acceptance of the Treaty of Rome, its devaluation, the great increase in the increase in support prices.

Many food traders will agree with Sir Henry's statement that from the national as well as the farmers' standpoint decisions are open to criticism.

They feel the decisions give farmers more than they deserve.

The farming lobby of

the Food and

Food Council told *The Times* the policy of the country's ministers that "the decision in the spring is to go in prices". The country's leading lobby for EEC support prices of rice, wheat, cereals and meat which there has been a rise in the EEC in its history.

The decision to raise by an average of 10 per cent was received with a mixture of anger and

disappointment by the

farmers, who are the

four hurt in explosion

Students at North London Polytechnic ended sit-in last night after 30 days on Saturday night, a split having threatened to one state to defy a High Court order against them.

Boys' bodies found

The bodies of Emrys Roberts, of Bronant, and William Clarke, of Mostyn, Clwyd, both aged 15, were found on a sandbank in the Dee estuary, yesterday.

Gulbenkian sets up inquiry into needs of the artists

By Kenneth Gosling

The Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation is to inquire into the economic needs of the visual arts.

The two-year inquiry, which will begin in September, will be directed by Dr Michael Hogarth, warden of Goldsmith's College. He will be assisted by a full-time team including two senior research fellows, and a national consultative committee.

The Foundation points out

and working in the United Kingdom would say that recent governments have not sufficiently supported the visual arts; that society neither understands nor values visual art; and that it is unrepresentative to the activities and concerns of the visual artist, with the result that his work is frequently misinterpreted.

The same artists would deplore the fact that although many of them have reputations in Europe or across the

Atlantic, their work is largely unavailable in Britain. They would also point to the lack of an effective patronage system of arts; that society neither understands nor values visual art; and that it is unrepresentative to the activities and concerns of the visual artist, with the result that his work is frequently misinterpreted.

The inquiry's term of reference embraces the structure of support for artists, how they earn their living, directly from work and indirectly from teaching; art education; factors affecting artists working in the provinces in Scotland and in Wales as distinct from those in London; and the conditions and help provided for artists in other countries.

olivetti PRODUCTIVITY AWARDS 1977



Whether your business is large or small, it surely needs fast, accurate, appropriate accounting.

Which today can only mean an electronic accounting system—one of the "A" Series from Olivetti.

All your accounting procedures handled by just one person on one machine. In fact, no other systems are better at helping your company's productivity.

Olivetti Productivity Awards for your staff

People are saying "there's no incentive anymore".

Which is why, in these inflationary times, Olivetti announce Productivity Awards 1977.

You equip your company with an Olivetti "A" Series system and you benefit—twice.

First, from the immediate increase in productivity your Olivetti system will bring.

Secondly, from Olivetti Productivity Awards—awarded with every "A" Series system purchased under the terms of this offer.

Motivate your people

Olivetti Productivity Awards are for your staff to motivate, to reward, and are administered entirely at your discretion.

But Olivetti have made one stipulation.

The Awards are to reward productivity.

And to really help your company's staff in their work.

Clip this coupon to your card or letter-head and send to Olivetti Productivity Awards 1977, 30 Berkeley Square, London W1X 6AH.

Tell us full details of the benefits of Olivetti "A" series Accounting systems and Olivetti Productivity Awards.

Name _____

Title _____

Company _____

Address _____

Telephone _____

Type of Business _____

olivetti

Chad J. 1550

WEST EUROPE

Suspicions of British divided loyalties revive French doubts

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, May 1

A disturbing light has been cast on the deterioration of Franco-British relations by an announcement by the Elysee spokesman that President Giscard d'Estaing will not attend a working dinner given by Mr Callaghan, the Prime Minister, for the heads of government taking part in the Western summit meeting in London next week.

According to informed sources, the President wishes to indicate his disapproval of the presence of Mr Ray Jenkins, the president of the European Commission, on an occasion which is merely a pretext for informal political conversations at the highest level.

In his opinion, the agreement reached at the Rome summit last March stipulated that the president of the Commission would attend only special sessions, outside the framework of the official conference, at which matters specifically dealing with the competence of the Commission would be discussed. At the Rome meeting M Giscard d'Estaing had to give up his outright opposition to the presence of Mr Jenkins at the London conference.

If M Giscard d'Estaing felt that he had to take a stand on the attendance of Mr Jenkins at the dinner, it was partly for domestic political reasons. After last week's demonstration that the French Government's survival depends solely on Gaullist good will, he is anxious to avoid anything which might be the pretext or the occasion for a confrontation. He has thus decided to compromise on such sensitive issues as direct elections to the European Parliament, proportional representation and European independence of the United States.

But there is also another reason for the President's gesture. In the face of what are regarded here as signs of the

Norwegians discount danger of oil slick

From Craig Slaton
Stavanger, May 1

Carter Administration's intention of calling the time of energy, international monetary problems and East-West relations, the French Government believes that the European Community should stand united and assert its own separate interests. This, as seen in Paris, is obviously not the view taken by Mr Callaghan.

Franco-British relations are like Penelope's web. No sooner has the task of restoring confidence and cooperation is completed than it has to be undertaken all over again because of misunderstandings and misgivings have undone it. These spring from a fundamentally different approach towards the United States.

The first five months of Britain's presidency of the European Commission and of the Council of Ministers of the Community have not helped to allay fears that Britain's loyalties continue to be divided. Britain is thought to have used both presidents not to encourage an autonomous European position on world issues, but to ensure that at every turn nothing was done without American consultation and approval.

The recent handling of the agricultural price controversy by Mr John Silkin, the Minister of Agriculture, has heightened those fears. That Britain should use its occupation of the chair to further its national interests is regarded as legitimate. But that it should appear to be undermining the European agricultural community is not.

What applied to agriculture applies to the whole construction of Europe. Le Monde wrote last week: "Our cross-Channel neighbours are working persistently to turn our free trade area with a strong Atlantic colouring, where dreams of autonomy and economic integration would evaporate."

The London conference would be used by Mr Callaghan, Le Monde suggested, to take this scheme a step further.

Dutch protest to Ireland on trawler arrests

From Our Correspondent
The Hague, May 1

The Netherlands has lodged a very strong diplomatic protest with the Irish Republic over the charging of 10 trawlers captured with fishing within Ireland's 50-mile territorial limit.

Mr Max van der Stoel, the Dutch Foreign Minister, stated this weekend that if the Irish put the captains on trial Holland would take the case to the European Court in Luxembourg. The Dutch, in common with the other EEC nations, do not recognise the 50-mile fishing zone.

On Saturday the captains were remanded on £1,000 bail in Cork.

British pilgrims retrace Byron's path in Portugal

From Jose Shercliff
Lisbon, May 1

Members of the Byron Society have just made a pilgrimage to Portugal. It was their fifth international tour of lands visited by the poet and a successful one, according to Mr Michael Rees, the joint chairman of the society, and Mrs Elma Daugerville, its honorary director.

The highlight of the pilgrimage was the visit to Sintra, 19 miles from Lisbon, Byron's "glorious Eden", full of romantic gardens and palaces.

The last day was spent in Lisbon where the party visited famous monuments known to poet.

Michelangeli gives first Rome performance since 1969

From Peter Nichols
Rome, May 1

Critics have given a rapturous reception to the first performance in Rome since 1969 by the celebrated pianist Arturo Benedetti Michelangeli. He played before a huge audience on Friday in the Pope's modern audience hall in the Vatican.

The concert was in aid of the Italian Red Cross and tickets cost up to the equivalent of £20. It was preceded by excited speculation over the legends surrounding Signor Michelangeli's life as a recluse, his intense fastidiousness, his hypochondria, his love of fast cars, his suffering at a mere thought of having to face the public, his insistence on absolute secrecy about where he was staying and his refusal of all interviews.

In fact, he is perfectly capable of laughing at his own baldness, Chopin's Second Sonata and Debussy's "First Book of Preludes". But he refused demands for encores which punctuated the rapturous applause.

Vatican guards in plain clothes formed a human chain after the final piece to keep back members of the audience intent on touching him.

The evening was peculiarly un-Roman. This probably accounted for the nervous discharge in the form of coughing and spluttering. Rome is used to great occasions but not of this intimate fervour.

Win for Dunkirk dockers in strike for privileges

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, May 1

After a strike lasting 50 days, which completely paralyzed the port, the 2,500 dockers of Dunkirk have agreed to return to work tomorrow on the basis of an agreement which meets practically all their demands.

The strike provoked six national stoppages in other French ports the last of them yesterday. This final stoppage could not be called off in time although a settlement had already been reached at Dunkirk.

Even before the strike French ports tended to have a bad reputation with foreign shippers because of demarcation disputes and the high cost of labour.

According to the Dunkirk port authorities, the dispute caused a loss of revenue totalling 1m francs (£117,000) a day. This happened just as Dunkirk was beginning to develop a prosperous container traffic.

Because of the strike French and foreign ships had to be diverted to Le Havre, Antwerp, Zeebrugge and Flushing. It is not clear exactly what this traffic can be persuaded to return.

As an indirect result of the dockers' strike some 6,000 people employed by 70 ship-

Return of a legend



Arturo Benedetti Michelangeli: Rapturous reception.

there were fears that he might not return for the second half of his programme.

He did, however, complete what he had come to play; the ballads, Opus 10 of the young Brahms, Chopin's Second Sonata and Debussy's "First Book of Preludes". But he refused demands for encores which punctuated the rapturous applause.

Vatican guards in plain clothes formed a human chain after the final piece to keep back members of the audience intent on touching him.

The evening was peculiarly un-Roman. This probably accounted for the nervous discharge in the form of coughing and spluttering. Rome is used to great occasions but not of this intimate fervour.

OVERSEAS

Escaped Hanoi politician calls on US to help guerrillas in fight against Saigon's new rulers

From Peter Hazelhurst
Awa Komikato, Japan, May 1

Anti-communist guerrillas destroyed South Vietnam's largest ammunition dump at Long Binh near Saigon last month and the underground movement is seeking arms from the United States to wage a new struggle against the Hanoi Government, according to Mr Nguyen Cong Hoan who has defected to the West.

Mr Hoan was a National Congress member in Hanoi. He escaped from Vietnam with 33 other refugees on board a small fishing boat last month after becoming disillusioned with the Communist regime, for which he worked during the past year.

He is the first member of the Hanoi establishment to defect to the West.

Mr Hoan claimed he had been told to join the communists establishment against his will.

He said he was not allowed to make any speeches. "All we were told to do is attend and raise our hands in assent when speeches were presented by the Standing Committee."

Speaking to journalists today for the first time since his escape, Mr Hoan and his former colleagues said they had decided to sacrifice their families in escaping to provide the free world with a realistic picture of life in Vietnam.

"The people of Vienna wanted peace at all costs for 30 years of war," Mr Hoan said. "That is why we oppose the United States. But after years of oppression under communism, we want to go to the West."

Among the refugees were other well-known members of the Saigon "peace block" and former critics of American intervention in the Vietnam war. They are Mr Tran Van Son, former deputy leader of South Vietnamese Opposition, Mr Tran Van Thung, a former

member of the lower house in Saigon's National Assembly, and Mr Tran Quang Hipp, Mr Hoan's secretary.

After the communists took over, they were all sent on "reeducation courses" on communist doctrines. They were released early last year and in April Mr Hoan was appointed to the Hanoi Congress.

He said he was not allowed to make any speeches. "All we were told to do is attend and raise our hands in assent when speeches were presented by the Standing Committee."

Speaking to journalists today for the first time since his escape, Mr Hoan and his former colleagues said they had decided to sacrifice their families in escaping to provide the free world with a realistic picture of life in Vietnam.

"The people of Vienna wanted peace at all costs for 30 years of war," Mr Hoan said. "That is why we oppose the United States. But after years of oppression under communism, we want to go to the West."

About 1,000 political prisoners were released five minutes I was sent to study literature. I eventually wrote long treatise and was released.

Mr Hoan, who is 34, said although the outside world believes Vietnam's new regime has shown greater moderation than their counterparts in Cambodia, political, religious and personal freedom we

have been, and always will be, an optimist."

He did not think, however, that it was sensible to say that the arms abandoned by the United States in Vietnam after its withdrawal could be regarded as compensation for the ruins it had left behind.

US-Vietnam talks open in Paris tomorrow

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, May 1

Negotiations on the withdrawal of nuclear weapons between the United States and Vietnam will open in Paris tomorrow. They will take place alternately in the African and Vietnamese embassies.

The United States will attempt to obtain some indication of the fate of 800 American servicemen still missing. The Vietnamese Government wants to receive substantial financial assistance for the reconstruction of the country.

Both these conditions were laid down in the Paris agreements of January 1973 which

put an end to the American military commitment in Vietnam.

Mr Pham Van Dohn, the Prime Minister of Vietnam, who left Paris yesterday after a highly successful official visit to France, told a press conference last week: "We good will on both sides shall, in the present political context, achieve results. I can have been, and always will be, an optimist."

He did not think, however, that it was sensible to say that the arms abandoned by the United States in Vietnam after its withdrawal could be regarded as compensation for the ruins it had left behind.

Despite the silence which the delegations to the meetings maintained, there are growing indications that substantial progress was made during the three days of talks particularly on the questions of free elections in Namibia.

Mr Clemens Kapubo and Benjamin Afrika, two delegation leaders to the Turnhout conference, have confirmed that they understand South Africa is now prepared to agree to internationally-supervised elections in the territory in which the South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) would participate.

Much will now depend on whether Swapo will be prepared to adopt a more conciliatory line in response to the concessions which South Africa seems prepared to make. The Western representatives dispersed to make their return to South Africa for further discussions.

They will want to know whether Swapo would be prepared to take part in internationally supervised elections in the territory in which the South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) would participate.

Addressing a National Party rally at Vredendal at the weekend, he said: "Were you to ask me whether progress has been made and if there is light ahead, I would say yes."

Although he did not reveal the contents of the discussions, Mr Vorster said they were of cardinal importance.

Despite the silence which the delegations to the meetings maintained, there are growing indications that substantial progress was made during the three days of talks particularly on the questions of free elections in Namibia.

Mr Clemens Kapubo and Benjamin Afrika, two delegation leaders to the Turnhout conference, have confirmed that they understand South Africa is now prepared to agree to internationally-supervised elections in the territory in which the South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) would participate.

Much will now depend on whether Swapo will be prepared to adopt a more conciliatory line in response to the concessions which South Africa seems prepared to make. The Western representatives dispersed to make their return to South Africa for further discussions.

They will want to know whether Swapo would be prepared to take part in internationally supervised elections in the territory in which the South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) would participate.

There are undoubtedly within Swapo's leadership: feel the organization should run the risk of confrontation and should intensify the guerrilla war.

On April 6, 1973, Mr Nixon discussed his imminent resignations of Mr Isidore who was another of his supporters. Mr Isidore demanded his impeachment. He said that confidential materials could never be brought out unless the President were impeached. This was already a serious preoccupation of the President who replied: "What the hell have we done to be impeached?"

The day before, Mr John Ehrlichman, on of his assistants, had disclosed impeachment with the President. "I don't know if you've thought of this or not, but I got thinking about it last night. On the ground that you committed a crime."

The President: "Right."

Mr Ehrlichman: "And that there is no other legal process available to us in the United States people do."

The President: "Right."

Mr Ehrlichman: "Other than impeachment."

Mr Nixon described news stories he might be impeached as "full (explosive deleted)." On another occasion he discussed with Mr Colson the possibility that Mr John Mitchell, the Attorney General, should be exonerated to take responsibility for the whole episode.

On April 6, 1973, Mr Nixon discussed his imminent resignations of Mr Isidore who was another of his supporters. Mr Isidore demanded his impeachment. He said that confidential materials could never be brought out unless the President were impeached. This was already a serious preoccupation of the President who replied: "What the hell have we done to be impeached?"

Another class of a patchy environment is when the sex of humans and many other species is set at conception. The offspring of some plants and lowly animals become male or female some time later under the influence of the environment. Two biologists at Utah University suggest in *Nature* that during the course of evolution some species have become male or female at conception while others have become male or female later in life. In these species the sex is determined by external conditions and have little control over the environment in which they live.

Dr E. L. Charnov and Dr J. Bell describe a situation in which offspring find themselves deposited away from their parents

in a patchy environment. In such environments there are patches where it is an advantage to be male and other patches where it is an advantage to be female. The species can not be able to choose their environment either because they are immobile or because they cannot escape during a crucial stage of development. Thus it is favourable for them to be able to develop into which ever sex has the advantage. In these species the sex which is determined at conception differs in being able to choose the most suitable environment.

The two biologists suggest several ways in which an environment can be patchy. For example,

in some parasitic nematode worms

the ratio of males to females

determines after the offspring

have entered the animal.

It is not clear whether this

is true for all species.

Dr Charnov and Dr Bell

suggested that local competition

might mean that individuals

with a high concentration

of males would be more

likely to be male and the incidence

of predation and other causes

of death could vary within an

environment, making it patchy and giving an advantage to one sex or the other.

By Nature-Miles News Service

London, April 23, 1977.

© Nature-Miles News Service

London, April 23, 1977.

© Nature-Miles News Service

London, April 23, 1977.

© Nature-Miles News Service

ADVERTISER'S ANNOUNCEMENT

We'll take
more care
of you

o. 21

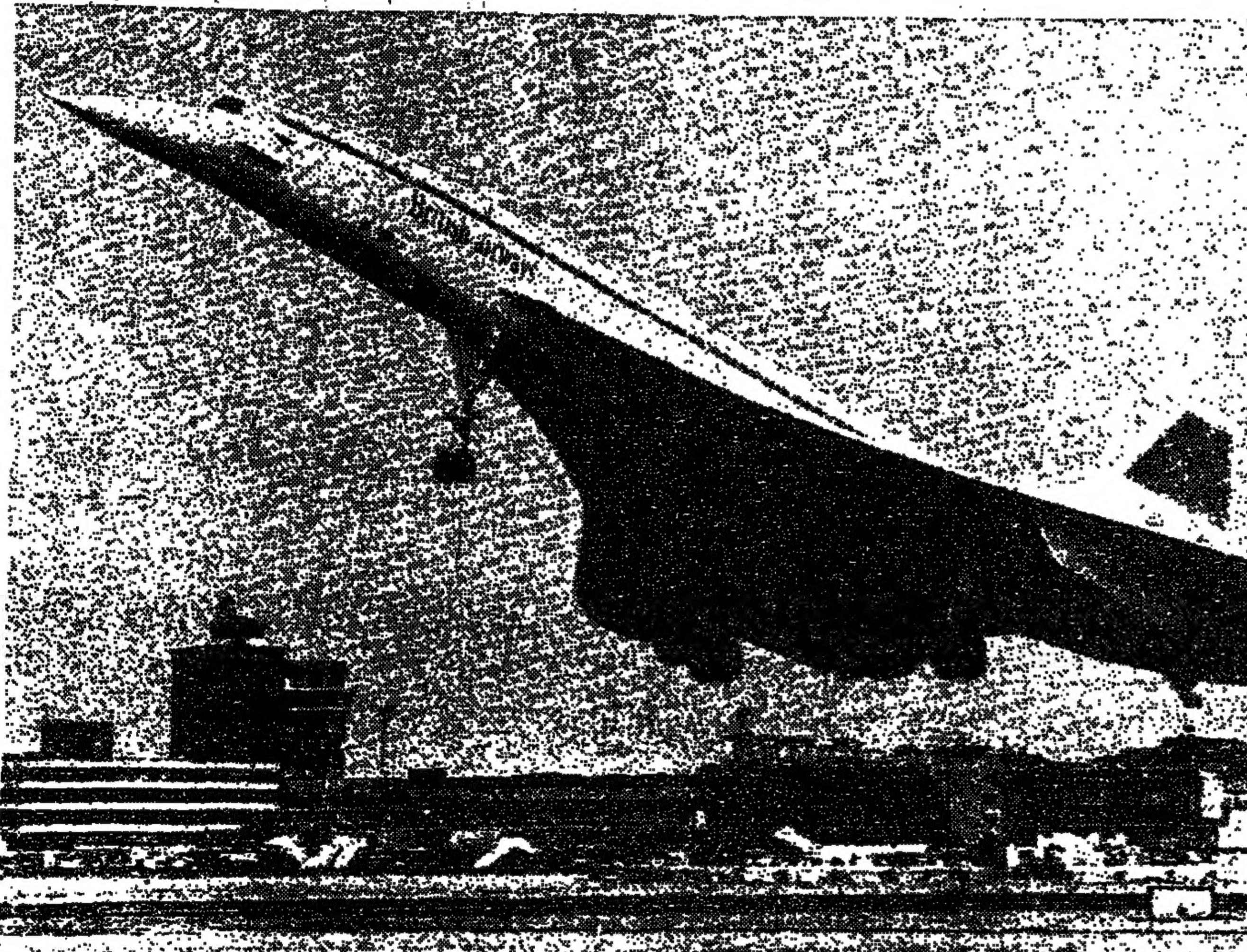
Fly the flag
over Britain
Europe and
worldwide

British airways ANNOUNCE

Monday, May 2, 1977



ALL SYSTEMS ARE GO!



FROM MAY 13 Concorde will fly to Washington four times a week adding a Friday service to its Monday, Thursday and Saturday services. All flights depart London 1300 arriving Washington at 1210 local time.

ity

An impressive set
of travellers ob-
example ...
choice of char-
London's Heav-
ered by any er.international departs
points in
lantic flights m-
utes from Man-
kurt and Zur-
ing Inter-Ba-
nnecting no n-
estic centres
services in
Glasgow, I-
Belfast.
le—the ideal air-
pressed bus-le range of o-
ffering plentf
all destina-
ple with friend-
away. British-
dsstretcher fare
cost way of re-
ship of the air
Canadian I-
Reunion Clubs
vice and help of
travelling to:
ed ones.stretches to 1
Airways Euro-
ons giving saving
70 per cent e
fares, subject
conditions.ays
ge selection
and Enter-
holidays in n-
esorts—and to r-
tures—this year
aracters from regi-
orts in additio-
to GatwickJourneys for Europe
kept up to the
leave.price, holi-
s (subject only
ental division).For further details, see your
travel agent or British Airways shop

Turkish delight ...

TURKEY can be a delight for business travellers. This ancient nation, with its roots in the east but its future anchored to the west, is eager for British goods and know-how.

The demand for business travel to Istanbul, the Turkish commercial heart, is now so great that British Airways TriStars from Heathrow.

The wide-bodied TriStars will operate every Thursday as part of the normal service between Heathrow and Istanbul. First-class facilities are available on all flights.

Businessmen are now seeking even better air services to Northern Europe's commercial capitals and British Airways has responded to that demand. For example, there are now:

More jets for more places

NORTHERN Europe is switching into top gear for the trade fair season, and British Airways has more jets than ever to this important region.

From Switzerland to Sweden, from Helsinki to Hamburg, there is a huge demand for British exports and skills.

Last year, our exports to Northern and Eastern Europe topped £6,294 million—an increase of more than £154 million—and 1977 promises to be another record breaker.

Businessmen are now seeking even better air services to Northern Europe's commercial capitals and British Airways has responded to that demand. For example, there are now:

MORE flights than ever.
MORE direct European flights from regional airports.

Greece has made Common Market membership its goal. Now that the seat of democracy is coming out of its recent isolated position, British business travellers are taking advantage of the export opportunities available in Greece.

For the holidaymaker, Athens has now an Apex fare. That means that with advance booking, travellers can reach the Greek capital on a British Airways scheduled flight at greatly reduced cost.

To meet the expected increased demand on flights between Heathrow and Athens, the TriStar service has been increased from two flights a week to four. The twice-daily flights from Heathrow leave at 0920 and 1435.

With Greece opening up again to British trade, Salónica is developing into an important business route from London.

British Airways now offer two direct flights a week to Athens leaving Heathrow at 0815.

Holiday with Flair

GREAT NEWS from Flair— their fixed price guarantee for holidays in Summer 77 have been extended indefinitely.

The brochure price of Flair holidays is guaranteed and Flair, part of the Trust House Forte group, in association with British Airways, is offering marvellous holiday bargains.

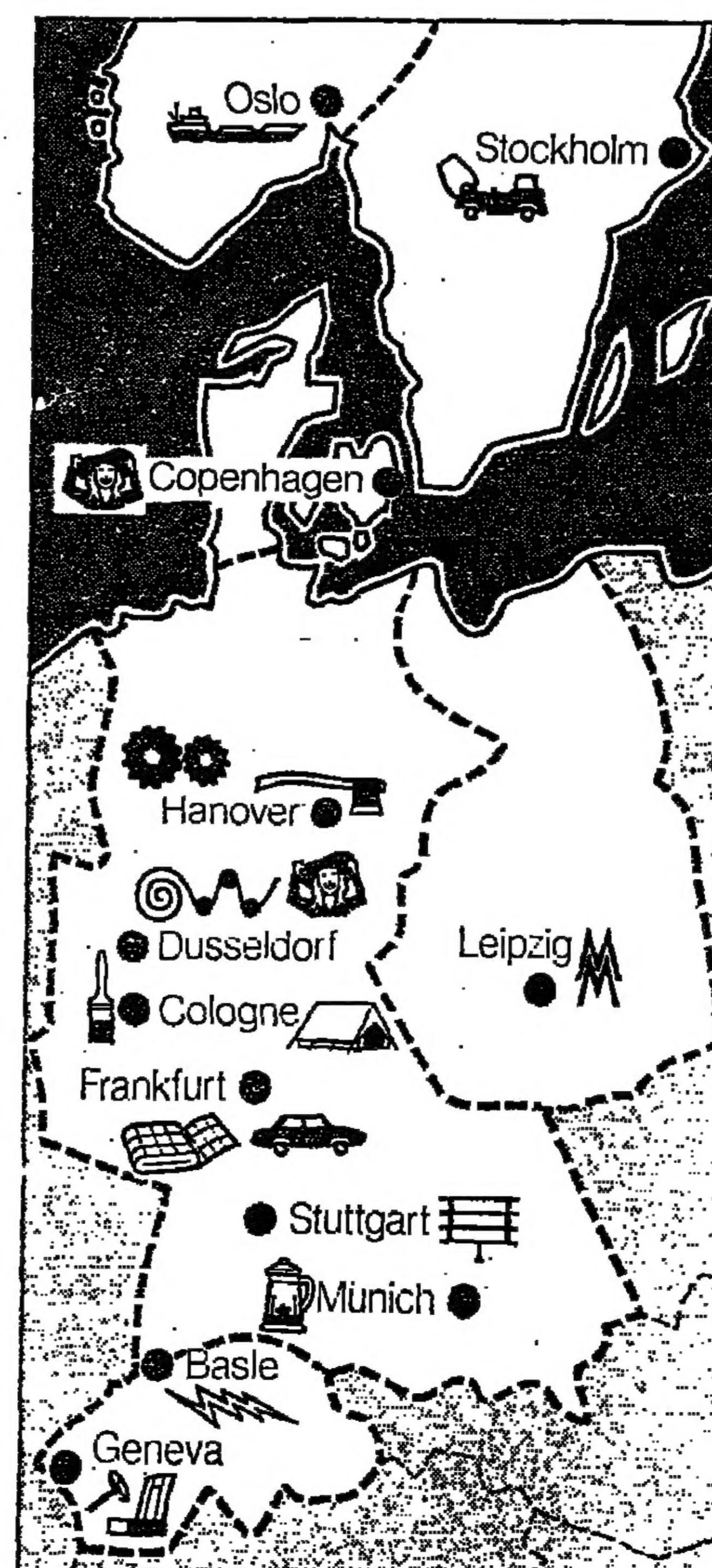
Some examples are:

Fourteen nights at Forte Holiday Village, Sardinia, from £195. Fourteen nights at Hotel Messonghi Beach, Corfu, from £165 from Gatwick; £175 from Manchester. Fourteen nights at Hotel Mirabello, Crete from £239.

Children's discounts on holidays to Greece and Sardinia have been increased to 20 per cent. Flights are mainly by British Airways and there are local departures from Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Luton as well as Heathrow and Gatwick.

What's more, special daily flights will operate from London to Leipzig during the important Autumn Trade Fair from September 3 to 11.

Major Trade Fairs in North Europe. Summer 1977.



For further information on Trades Fairs and Exhibitions ring—London 01-834 2323 Ext. 4544, Birmingham 021-643 7871 Ext. 40, Manchester 061-831 7167 Ext. 369, Glasgow 041-332 9688 Ext. 314, and Belfast 0232 40434 Ext. 416.

SCANDINAVIA

Copenhagen International Shipping Exhibition 09-14 May
Stockholm International Trade Fair 20-23 June
Copenhagen Scandinavian Fashion Week 15-18 Sept

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Frankfurt—Fruit for Clothing Fair 10-13 May
Cologne—International Interior Decoration and Furnishing Fair 14-17 May

Hanover—International Fair for Machinery and Equipment for the Food Industry 18-24 May

Dusseldorf—International Printing and Paper Fair 03-16 June

Stuttgart—International Shutter and Blind Fair 09-12 June

Munich—International Brewing Machinery Exhibition 09-16 Sept

Düsseldorf—International Fashion Fair 11-14 Sept

Frankfurt—International Motor Show 18-25 Sept

Hannover—International Machine Tool Exhibition 20-29 Sept

Cologne—International Fair for Sports Goods, Camping Equipment and Recreation 25-27 Sept

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Leipzig—International Autumn Fair 04-11 Sept

ZWITTLAND

Geneva—International Industrial Supply and Service Fair 10-12 May

Basle—Electronics and Electrical Engineering Fair 06-10 Sept

Cartoon by Ross



Care in the air

BRITISH AIRWAYS has always done all it can to help passengers who are handicapped, disabled, or elderly.

And these passengers can help British Airways help them further by saying when the flight is booked that they need special attention or equipment.

Details of the facilities available are given in a booklet called "Care in the Air" which has been specifically produced by the Airline Users' Committee. It gives advice on all facets of air travel.

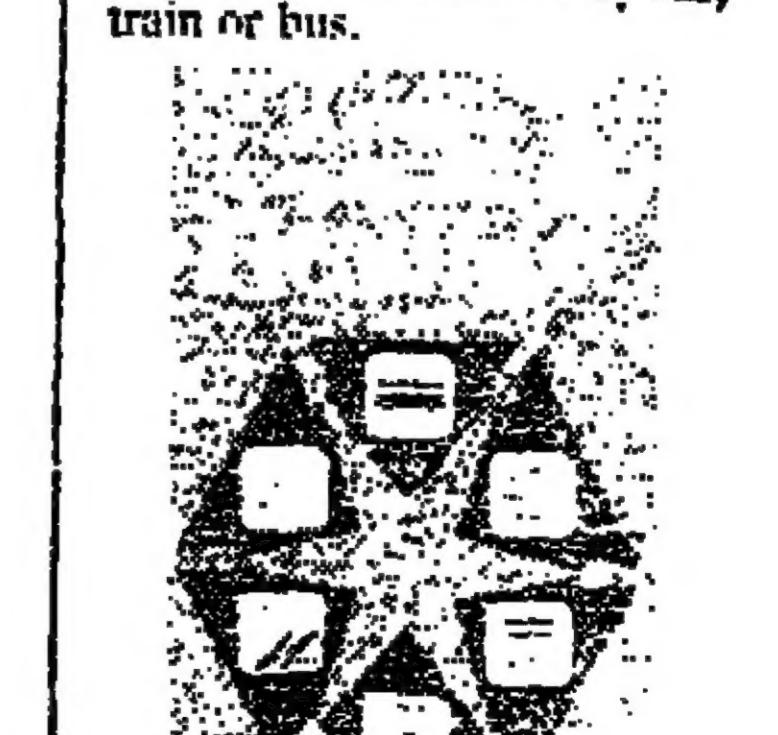
Copies can be obtained from the Airline Users' Committee at C.A.A. Greenville House, 37 Gratton Road, Cheltenham, Glos.

Make the going easier

GETTING to and from an airport is often the most frustrating part of a journey.

Now British Airways has produced a four-page guide to help ease the journey to Heathrow Airport.

Available at travel agents and British Airways Shops, the leaflet gives advice on the best way to reach Heathrow by car, train or bus.



Although Heathrow is well served by motorways and car parks, British Airways advice is simple: "Ease congestion by travelling to the airport from Central London by bus."

Regular special services leave the air terminals in Victoria (for inter-continental flights) and West London (for domestic and European flights) for Heathrow. The £1 journey takes about 45 minutes.

OVERSEAS

Failure of Opposition march strengthens Mr Bhutto's position

From Richard Wigg
Rawalpindi, May 1

After the complete failure of the Opposition march on the home of Mr Bhutto, the Pakistan National Alliance yesterday, its imprisoned leaders were preparing a negotiating document today with which to face Mr Bhutto.

The Pir of Pagan, acting chairman of the Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) and the imprisoned leaders' spokesman, who himself had spent 24 hours under "house arrest" in Rawalpindi's best hotel, put a new gloss on things when he met reporters.

The opposition leaders still stood by their three demands, he said. These are: the Prime Minister's resignation, fresh elections and guarantees for ensuring a neutral election commission. But he added the demands would be "debatable" at the negotiating table.

The Mufti Mahmood, president of the PNA, today had to be brought from the Shalimar police resthouse where all the opposition leaders had descended to a Rawalpindi military hospital after a serious worsening of his diabetic condition.

The impression of "give" on both sides continues, despite tough public remarks from the Prime Minister and a message this evening from Air Marshal Asghar Khan, the hardest liner among the imprisoned leaders, who asserted that he and his colleagues were united in standing firm on their demands.

Buoyed up by the failure of the Opposition's march, Mr Bhutto took to the streets afterwards and told his People's Party supporters: "The question of my resignation does not arise."

After driving around Rawal-

pindi, Mr Bhutto seized a loudspeaker and, addressing the crowd, asked rhetorically: "How can I resign? My people would not let me go."

He produced a letter from Mr Cyrus Vance, the United States Secretary of State, which, he said, offered "quiet talks" to discuss any grievances Pakistan might have.

This move followed the Prime Minister's attack on the United States in Parliament on Thursday when he accused the Americans of dictating to the Opposition's campaign to remove him.

The cabinet met twice yesterday to consider the situation which might have led to the first confrontation between the head of the state and an elected government. Between the two meetings, the Home Minister and Law Minister jointly met Mr Jatti to persuade him.

The four constituent members of the Janata Party—Old Congress, Jana Sangh, Bharatiya Lok Dal and the Socialists—today decided formally to end their separate entities and to merge. The parties met separately.

Jana Sangh has elected Mr Chander Shekhar as its president in place of Mr Morarji Desai who was chosen as the chairman for the duration of the elections. Mr Shekhar, once a member of the Congress Party's working committee, was arrested on the day the emergency was imposed in June, 1975, and was run over by the Congress Party. He is left-centre and commands wide respect for his integrity.

The Pir naturally denied that yesterday's march had been a failure, but of any future opposition demonstrations he said only: "If people want to demonstrate they are free to do so."

Dalai Lama invited back to Tibet

From David Bonavia
Hongkong, May 1

The Chinese Government has publicly invited the Dalai Lama to return to Tibet whenever he wishes. The official Chinese news agency said today quoted Mr Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, the Tibetan communist leader, as making a statement to this effect to a visiting group of Japanese leftists in Peking.

There have been recent reports that the Dalai Lama desires to return to his homeland and spend his life in meditation, even if Buddhism is not permitted to become the dominant religion again. His return would be a feather in the cap of the Chinese regime as it would defuse much of the worldwide criticism of China's handling of Tibet.

It would also remove an embarrassing impediment to an improvement of Sino-Indian relations, which have been either cool or downright hostile for the past 15 years. China probably hopes to improve them after the recent Indian election, at the expense

Indian crisis averted as head of state yields

From Kuldip Nayar
Delhi, May 1

Mr B. D. Jatti, acting President of India, yesterday signed a proclamation dissolving assemblies in nine states and so avoided a constitutional crisis.

Mr Jatti first refused to sign the proclamation, but then relented when he was firmly told by the Indian Cabinet that he was only a constitutional head and that he was bound to accept the advice of the Council of Ministers.

The cabinet met twice yesterday to consider the situation which might have led to the first confrontation between the head of the state and an elected government. Between the two meetings, the Home Minister and Law Minister jointly met Mr Jatti to persuade him.

The four constituent members of the Janata Party—Old Congress, Jana Sangh, Bharatiya Lok Dal and the Socialists—today decided formally to end their separate entities and to merge. The parties met separately.

Jana Sangh has elected Mr Chander Shekhar as its president in place of Mr Morarji Desai who was chosen as the chairman for the duration of the elections.

Mr Shekhar, once a member of the Congress Party's working committee, was arrested on the day the emergency was imposed in June, 1975, and was run over by the Congress Party. He is left-centre and commands wide respect for his integrity.

The Pir naturally denied that yesterday's march had been a failure, but of any future opposition demonstrations he said only: "If people want to demonstrate they are free to do so."

Dalai Lama invited back to Tibet

From David Bonavia
Hongkong, May 1

The Chinese Government has publicly invited the Dalai Lama to return to Tibet whenever he wishes. The official Chinese news agency said today quoted Mr Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, the Tibetan communist leader, as making a statement to this effect to a visiting group of Japanese leftists in Peking.

There have been recent reports that the Dalai Lama desires to return to his homeland and spend his life in meditation, even if Buddhism is not permitted to become the dominant religion again. His return would be a feather in the cap of the Chinese regime as it would defuse much of the worldwide criticism of China's handling of Tibet.

It would also remove an embarrassing impediment to an improvement of Sino-Indian relations, which have been either cool or downright hostile for the past 15 years. China probably hopes to improve them after the recent Indian election, at the expense

welcome, whether they come forward early or late, so long as they sincerely return to the embrace of the motherland and stand on the side of the people. The Government and people will certainly make appropriate arrangements for their well-being."

Speculation is that Mr Yeh Chien-ying, the Defence Minister, might be at odds with Chairman Hua and other members of the Politburo who laid it rest for the time being when Mr Yeh appeared on television in the company of Mr Hua and President Ne Win of Burma, who is visiting China.

However, the question of the political rehabilitation of Mr Teng Hsiaoping, the former Deputy Prime Minister and vice-chairman of the party, remains unanswered. Mr Yeh is thought to be a strong supporter of Mr Teng's early return to a position of influence, despite misgivings which some other members of the Politburo, particularly civilians and northerners, believed to harbour about our slogans and wave human tapestries.

No charges, however, were brought and eventually Radical Party leadership, which is not often given to courage, protested that the detention of a man like Señor Solari Iglesias damage Argentina's image abroad.

There has been, indeed, considerable indignation abroad over the case, partly caused by the death of Señor Amaya in a prison hospital, reportedly from a heart attack. He had a history of heart disease.

On August 18 last year he and Senior Mario Amaya, a former Radical congressional deputy, were abducted in southern Argentina by armed right-wingers. They are reported to have been kept blindfold and bound for two

weeks before being released on a country road.

Shortly afterwards a police car picked them up and they were arrested under "state of siege" regulations. Some newspapermen began a smear campaign linking them with left-wing guerrillas.

No charges, however, were brought and eventually Radical Party leadership, which is not often given to courage, protested that the detention of a man like Señor Solari Iglesias damage Argentina's image abroad.

All charges were later withdrawn but he was not released from prison. Indeed, he was moved to Bulawayo jail, where he was served with a detention order signed by the Minister of Law and Order and providing for his indefinite detention. Last year he was again moved to the detention section of Wina prison.

Mr Masiane is married with six children.

In brief

Philippines talks break down

Manila, May 1.—Hopes of a peaceful solution to the five-year-old Muslim rebellion in the southern Philippines faded today with the collapse of fresh negotiations.

Representatives of the Philippines Government and the Islamic conference, which has been mediating in the conflict with the rebel Moro National Liberation Front, agreed each other of trying to discard earlier agreements during the past 10 days of talks.

Voice of success

Montreal, May 1.—English is still the language of success in Canada's predominantly French-speaking province of Quebec, according to a survey by the University of Montreal. It found that people who speak only English are generally the highest paid.

New Ganges appeal

Dacca, May 1.—Major General Ziaur Rahman, the new President of Bangladesh, urged India in a radio broadcast tonight to "come forward with an open mind" to resolve the dispute over sharing the Ganges waters.

Mission uranium

Washington, May 1.—The Senate intelligence committee is to investigate the mysterious disappearance of a shipload of uranium nine years ago which is reported to have ended up in Israel.

Dissidents held

Prague, May 1.—Six signatories to the human rights manifesto have been arrested here since last Thursday, according to dissident sources.

Tourist freed

Khartum, May 1.—Ethiopian rebels released a Swiss tourist they had detained for five months, handing him over to Sudanese authorities.

Death squad verdict

Rio de Janeiro, May 1.—A former policeman was sentenced to 24 years and six months' imprisonment here yesterday for taking part in one of the "death squads" that murdered

The Hague, May 1.—Crown Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands and her husband, Prince Claus, left by air today for a two-week visit to China.

Argentina allows former senator to go into exile

From Andrew Tarnowski
Buenos Aires, May 1

Argentina's military Government is ridding itself of one of its most embarrassing political prisoners by releasing Señor Hipólito Solari Iglesias, a former senator. According to a brief announcement he is being "allowed to leave the country" after eight months in detention without charge.

Señor Solari Iglesias is a prominent and respected left-wing member of the moderate Radical Party, which was the largest opposition party under the former Peronist government. He was nearly killed by a bomb under the Peronists. His sufferings since the military takeover, however, have perhaps been worse.

On August 18 last year he and Senior Mario Amaya, a former Radical congressional deputy, were abducted in southern Argentina by armed right-wingers. They are reported to have been kept blindfold and bound for two

weeks before being released on a country road.

Shortly afterwards a police car picked them up and they were arrested under "state of siege" regulations. Some newspapermen began a smear campaign linking them with left-wing guerrillas.

No charges, however, were brought and eventually Radical Party leadership, which is not often given to courage, protested that the detention of a man like Señor Solari Iglesias damage Argentina's image abroad.

All charges were later withdrawn but he was not released from prison. Indeed, he was moved to Bulawayo jail, where he was served with a detention order signed by the Minister of Law and Order and providing for his indefinite detention. Last year he was again moved to the detention section of Wina prison.

Mr Masiane is married with six children.

Third World report

Paradox of hunger amid plenty

From Our Own Correspondent
Delhi, May 1

A long line of bullock-drawn carts carrying sacks of wheat turned out of a Central Storage Corporation warehouse in Delhi as imports arrived.

Officials seemed relieved to be shifting some of their stocks to the Government "fair price" shops while food rations are sold at subsidised rates.

The officials are also pleased because the crop sown from last October to December, is now just arrived in the market and adds to India's record food stockpiles of 48 million tonnes. It is mainly wheat and rice and there is not enough storage space to hold it all.

If you go down the Agra Road, as the tourists do to see the Taj Mahal, you can spot tarpaulin-covered piles of jute sacks stacked on little wooden platforms. About one third of the national stockpile at present lies in these sheds.

India has been starved of grain since the monsoon came in July. Rains are another

problem. The monsoon is uncertain. A senior official of the Food Corporation once actually proposed that India could not afford highly mechanized bulk storage.

Instead of adopting costly Western technology, India prefers to keep its grain in sacks, which are moved by labourers, a resource plentiful in the country.

A World Bank mission was here in March, considering Government plans to extend storage facilities by a further seven million tonnes, but it apparently disagreed on what technology would be best.

By the end of July, the stockpile should be over 50 million tonnes, plus the system of retail subsidies, representing a heavy burden on the Indian exchequer.

But while farmers are pressuring the new Janata (People's) Government for higher intervention prices—which are set by the Government when it buys for storage—there remains the central paradox of overproduction in India, stockpiled at great cost.

India has been starved of grain

since the monsoon came in July. Rains are another problem. The monsoon is uncertain. A senior official of the Food Corporation once actually proposed that India could not afford highly mechanized bulk storage.

Instead of adopting costly Western technology, India prefers to keep its grain in sacks, which are moved by labourers, a resource plentiful in the country.

A World Bank mission was here in March, considering Government plans to extend storage facilities by a further seven million tonnes, but it apparently disagreed on what technology would be best.

By the end of July, the stockpile should be over 50 million tonnes, plus the system of retail subsidies, representing a heavy burden on the Indian exchequer.

But while farmers are pressuring the new Janata (People's) Government for higher intervention prices—which are set by the Government when it buys for storage—there remains the central paradox of overproduction in India, stockpiled at great cost.

India has been starved of grain

since the monsoon came in July. Rains are another problem. The monsoon is uncertain. A senior official of the Food Corporation once actually proposed that India could not afford highly mechanized bulk storage.

Instead of adopting costly Western technology, India prefers to keep its grain in sacks, which are moved by labourers, a resource plentiful in the country.

A World Bank mission was here in March, considering Government plans to extend storage facilities by a further seven million tonnes, but it apparently disagreed on what technology would be best.

By the end of July, the stockpile should be over 50 million tonnes, plus the system of retail subsidies, representing a heavy burden on the Indian exchequer.

But while farmers are pressuring the new Janata (People's) Government for higher intervention prices—which are set by the Government when it buys for storage—there remains the central paradox of overproduction in India, stockpiled at great cost.

India has been starved of grain

since the monsoon came in July. Rains are another problem. The monsoon is uncertain. A senior official of the Food Corporation once actually proposed that India could not afford highly mechanized bulk storage.

Instead of adopting costly Western technology, India prefers to keep its grain in sacks, which are moved by labourers, a resource plentiful in the country.

A World Bank mission was here in March, considering Government plans to extend storage facilities by a further seven million tonnes, but it apparently disagreed on what technology would be best.

By the end of July, the stockpile should be over 50 million tonnes, plus the system of retail subsidies, representing a heavy burden on the Indian exchequer.

But while farmers are pressuring the new Janata (People's) Government for higher intervention prices—which are set by the Government when it buys for storage—there remains the central paradox of overproduction in India, stockpiled at great cost.

India has been starved of grain

since the monsoon came in July. Rains are another problem. The monsoon is uncertain. A senior official of the Food Corporation once actually proposed that India could not afford highly mechanized bulk storage.

Instead of adopting costly Western technology, India prefers to keep its grain in sacks, which are moved by labourers, a resource plentiful in the country.

A World Bank mission was here in March, considering Government plans to extend storage facilities by a further seven million tonnes, but it apparently disagreed on what technology would be best.

By the end of July, the stockpile should be over 50 million tonnes, plus the system of retail subsidies, representing a heavy burden on the Indian exchequer.

But while farmers are pressuring the new Janata (People's) Government for higher intervention prices—which are set by the Government when it buys for storage—there remains the central paradox of overproduction in India, stockpiled at great cost.

India has been starved of grain

since the monsoon came in July. Rains are another problem. The monsoon is uncertain. A senior official of the Food Corporation once actually proposed that India could not afford highly mechanized bulk storage.

Instead of adopting costly Western technology, India prefers to keep its grain in sacks, which are moved by labourers, a resource plentiful in the country.

A World Bank mission was here in March, considering Government plans to extend storage facilities by a further seven million tonnes, but it apparently disagreed on what technology would be best.

By the end of July, the stockpile should be over 50 million tonnes, plus the system of retail subsidies, representing a heavy burden on the Indian exchequer.

But while farmers are pressuring the new Janata (

SPORT

Football

Liverpool may be champions again by the time this week is over

By Norman Fox

Football Correspondent

Within the week Liverpool could be relieved to find that the championship, so tightly contested, is again in their keeping. After beating Ipswich Town in a violent game at Anfield on Saturday, they learn that Manchester City had suffered their first defeat of the season, by 4-0, at Coventry.

If they beat Manchester United at Anfield tomorrow and Queen's Park Rangers in London next Saturday they will have 50 points. Ipswich would be unable to catch them. A defeat for Manchester City at Ashton Villa on Wednesday would also leave Liverpool comfortably isolated at the top.

Suddenly the long season that has kept its secrets until the last seems ready to announce its decisions. We now know that Wolverhampton Wanderers are to be relegated, first division clubs in their centenary year, and after only one season as superior outsiders. They needed one point from their game at Plymouth Argyle and drew 0-0. In their case the appointment of a new manager, Sammy Chung, had the desired effect, but such measures are not always so successful. It must be remembered, too, that Mr Chung was not recruited by Molinaro and that the team relegated last season often seemed more competitive than several who stayed in the First Division.

Next Saturday, Wolves celebrate another of the second division's promising teams. Having beaten Bradford United 4-0 at Craven Cottage on Saturday, Chelsea need only a point for first division status, but the certainty of promotion, and of a more assured future, could be theirs tonight if Notts County, beaten 1-0 at home to West Ham, can manage to keep its secrets until the last.

Bolton Wanderers, often delightful to watch, but thoroughly disappointed at their failure to reach the League Cup final, are still only fifth in the second division. Yet their two games in hand over Notts Forest and Notts County make it a safe bet that they will be their favourites to join Wolves and Chelsea in promotion. Forest, well managed this season by Brian Clough, may have fortuitously tried the patience of their own manager.

chance by only drawing at Bristol Rovers.

In the third division Crystal Palace and Rotherham United are unlikely to dislodge any of the three leading clubs. Macclesfield Town and Wrexham. The meeting of Wrexham and Brighton on Saturday attracted over 20,000 spectators but produced no real excitement. Cambridge United can now say that they are promoted from the Fourth Division. They beat Bradford 2-1 and must now hope to beat West Ham on Saturday, with an unlikely goal scored by Alan Birrell.

Bob Paisley's remark after Liverpool's important victory over Ipswich—that the referee and linesmen were affected by the tension—was not necessarily the observation of an angry man. Realism, indeed, suffered from the tensions that are inherent in football, with all sides' goals scored by Alan Birrell.

Wolverhampton Wanderers, often delightful to watch, but thoroughly disappointed at their failure to reach the League Cup final, are still only fifth in the second division. Yet their two games in hand over Notts Forest and Notts County make it a safe bet that they will be their favourites to join Wolves and Chelsea in promotion. Forest, well managed this season by Brian Clough, may have fortuitously tried the patience of their own manager.

Keegan and Johnson is the new double act

By Tom German

Only if Liverpool are unfortunately berefted to the netty does the champion seem likely now to find a home elsewhere than Merseyside. Ipswich Town's hopes, which have glinted so promisingly for so long, were probably irreversibly dented at Anfield on Saturday; they needed to win, were beaten 2-1 and must now hope to beat West Ham on Saturday, with an unlikely goal scored by Alan Birrell.

Bob Paisley's remark after Liverpool's important victory over Ipswich—that the referee and linesmen were affected by the tension—was not necessarily the observation of an angry man.

Realism, indeed, suffered from the tensions that are inherent in football, with all sides' goals scored by Alan Birrell.

Wolverhampton Wanderers, often delightful to watch, but thoroughly disappointed at their failure to reach the League Cup final, are still only fifth in the second division. Yet their two games in hand over Notts Forest and Notts County make it a safe bet that they will be their favourites to join Wolves and Chelsea in promotion. Forest, well managed this season by Brian Clough, may have fortuitously tried the patience of their own manager.

course and Liverpool won the match with two splendid goals within the span of five minutes. The first sprang from an admirable piece of defensive work by Smith who, down on his haunches, dispossessed Mariner and Whymark with the determination of his life to send Casper—riding up the middle—Casper looked for a chance to unleash one of his thunderbolts but the ball bounced awkwardly and he chose, instead, to pass to Kennedy lurking to the left of goal. Kennedy angled his shot astoundingly wide of Cooper's left post.

Then Keegan struck, but it was Johnson who was the prime mover against his old club. His speed and clever flicks have been one of Liverpool's chief strengths and there were signs of developing strength in Keegan. He made up three or four yards on Hetherington, a splendid sentinel in the middle of Ipswich's defence, and took the ball away from him before he was able to kick clear.

Keegan's right foot, which inches too high for Mills to divert but just right for Keegan to head a fine second goal.

Mills, Woods and Mariner strove hard to regain the initiative, however, to no avail, and after an hour to rekindle some hope for Ipswich, Work had cleverly fashioned an opening, then shot too high earlier on, but now there were no loopholes as Liverpool's back four closed him down firmly.

The ball was still a cause of concern in store, though. With five minutes left Kennedy reached up a hand to the high ball he could not reach with his head, and Work responded on a stretcher with a gashed eye caused by the headlong rush, but Liverpool had now been exactly decisive in making up their minds about the substitution.

Mr Willis's principal failing was in not taking measures to cool emotions when they boiled over and before he had gained his displeasure on the pitch.

Happily, the second half followed a healthier, more entertaining

Athletics

Stinson to take over as caretaker secretary

Robert Stinson, a 44-year-old Exham solicitor, is expected to take over from Arthur Gold as honorary secretary of the British Amateur Athletic Board in June.

He was recommended to all the committee by the secretaries belonging to the board for election at the next annual meeting, by the board's council meeting in London yesterday.

But Mr Stinson will be a caretaker during a transitional period which will continue with the appointment of a full-time professional within two years. Mr Gold has retired after his election as president of the European Athletics Union.

Arthur McAlister, the chairman of the board, said that the council had accepted the report with recommendations of a full-time professional working party who had been looking into the future structure of Britain's governing athletics body. He added that the board, in view of the meeting, and the council took it into account, that he was strongly committed to working at the greatest possible speed for the appointment of a paid secretary. He is hoping that an appointment can be made within a year.

In relation to Mr Stinson, another member of the working party reported that it believed that a full-time professional was supported by grant aid from the Sports Council was essential. It also said that in addition there should be a cleric to the board appointed to act as honorary treasurer and an honorary assistant treasurer.

The report adds "valuable suggestions for limiting the benefits placed on the secretary—honorary or professional—were made and have been accepted by the working party."

Golf

Barnes loses Italian Open after play-off

Como, Italy, May 1.—Angel Galindo of Spain won the fourth hole of a sudden-death play-off against Brian Barnes of Britain, to secure victory in the Italian Open golf championship the 13th, but dropped strokes at the next two holes. He was then one under par, one to play, but the Ryder Cup star coolly holed a putt of 20 feet at the 18th for a birdie three which set up the play-off.

Dawson made up for his earlier mistakes with comfortable birdies at the 11th and 14th, but missed his chance of joining the play-off when he eagled the short 17th, and H. Barnes (USA) 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955,

Local Government, Public & Educational Appointments

TRINITY AND ALL SAINTS' COLLEGES

Trinity and All Saints' Colleges, affiliated with the University of Leeds, form an independent institution providing studies leading to A.E. (Collegiate), B.Sc. (Collegiate) and B.Ed. Degrees of the University of Leeds. Candidates appointed to the teaching posts described below will be expected initially to teach to honours degree level but should have an interest in more advanced work.

Each degree combines a selected Major Academic area of Study with a Professional Study chosen from the three available fields:

- Communication — for careers in publicity and media requiring expertise used by a wide range of organisations in their communications (exemptions have been negotiated from relevant professional examinations).
- Education — for careers in Teaching and other Educational Services.
- Management Sciences — for careers in such areas as Accountancy, Banking, Insurance, Local Government and Management (with exemptions from many relevant professional examinations).

Applications are invited for the following posts:

1. Lecturer/Senior Lecturer with responsibility for the organisation of In-Service Education for Teachers.
2. Lecturer/Senior Lecturer in Management Sciences.
3. Lecturer/Senior Lecturer in Business Studies.

SCHOOL OF COMMUNICATION

4. Lecturer/Senior Lecturer in Organisational Communication.
5. Lecturer/Senior Lecturer in Communication Research or P.R. theory and practice.
6. Lecturer/Senior Lecturer in Communication Practices.

DIVISION OF HISTORY: ENGLISH: DRAMA

7. Lecturer/Senior Lecturer in History.

DIVISION OF MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE

8. Lecturer/Senior Lecturer in Biological Sciences.

Candidates interested in the School of Communication may apply for more than one of the three posts.

Preference will be given to those with relevant professional experience in e.g. public relations.

SALARY SCALES within the range:

Lecturer II £5,591 to £5,805

Senior Lecturer, £5,343 to £6,171.

With an addition of up to £100 from April 1977.

Further particulars and application forms, which should be returned not later than Wednesday, May 18, 1977, are obtainable from:

The Registrar (Applications),
Trinity and All Saints' Colleges,
Brownsberry Lane,
Horsforth,
Leeds LS18 5HD.

THE GIRLS' PUBLIC DAY SCHOOL TRUST

The Council of The Girls' Public Day School Trust invite applications for the

Headship

of the BRIGHTON AND HOVE HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(Direct Grant Reverting to Independence)

The Temple, Montpelier Road,
Brighton, BN1 3AT

which will become vacant in January, 1978, following the appointment of the present Headmistress to another Headship. The successful candidate will be expected to take up the post on 1st January, 1978. The school's group 9 for Burnham salary purposes.

The Head has responsibility for the Upper and Lower Schools: there is a total of 611 pupils, 432 in the two-form-entry Upper School (including 103 in the sixth form) and 179 in the Lower School for girls aged 5-11. Adjoining the Upper School there are two boarding houses with accommodation for a total of approximately 60 boarders.

Further particulars regarding the school and the method of application for the post should be obtained from The Secretary, The Girls' Public Day School Trust, 25 Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1H 9AN, to whom candidates should send applications not later than Monday 23rd May, 1977.

University of Edinburgh SECRETARY TO THE UNIVERSITY

Applications are invited for the post of SECRETARY TO THE UNIVERSITY.

The successful candidate will be appointed to the post of Secretary to the University, a member of the staff of the Department of Law, and will be responsible for the appointment of a Lecturer for the vacancy for a Lecturer has now been made available in the Department of Law.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from the Secretary, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH8 9JT, with whom applications should be made before Friday, 27th May, 1977. Please quote reference 1442.

DURHAM SCHOOL

Required for September 1977, GRADUATE to teach German. Able to teach other German subjects. Good knowledge of German essential, but not essential. Possibility of taking up residence at Durham.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from The Secretary, Durham School, Durham City, DH1 3SE, to whom applications should be sent giving details of qualifications, and the names of two referees.

Salary £1,125 p.a. plus £100 per annum.

Applications are invited for the post of GRADUATE to teach German. Able to teach other German subjects. Good knowledge of German essential, but not essential. Possibility of taking up residence at Durham.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from The Secretary, Durham School, Durham City, DH1 3SE, to whom applications should be sent giving details of qualifications, and the names of two referees.

Salary £1,125 p.a. plus £100 per annum.

Applications are invited for the post of GRADUATE to teach German. Able to teach other German subjects. Good knowledge of German essential, but not essential. Possibility of taking up residence at Durham.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from The Secretary, Durham School, Durham City, DH1 3SE, to whom applications should be sent giving details of qualifications, and the names of two referees.

Salary £1,125 p.a. plus £100 per annum.

Applications are invited for the post of GRADUATE to teach German. Able to teach other German subjects. Good knowledge of German essential, but not essential. Possibility of taking up residence at Durham.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from The Secretary, Durham School, Durham City, DH1 3SE, to whom applications should be sent giving details of qualifications, and the names of two referees.

Salary £1,125 p.a. plus £100 per annum.

Applications are invited for the post of GRADUATE to teach German. Able to teach other German subjects. Good knowledge of German essential, but not essential. Possibility of taking up residence at Durham.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from The Secretary, Durham School, Durham City, DH1 3SE, to whom applications should be sent giving details of qualifications, and the names of two referees.

Salary £1,125 p.a. plus £100 per annum.

Applications are invited for the post of GRADUATE to teach German. Able to teach other German subjects. Good knowledge of German essential, but not essential. Possibility of taking up residence at Durham.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from The Secretary, Durham School, Durham City, DH1 3SE, to whom applications should be sent giving details of qualifications, and the names of two referees.

Salary £1,125 p.a. plus £100 per annum.

Applications are invited for the post of GRADUATE to teach German. Able to teach other German subjects. Good knowledge of German essential, but not essential. Possibility of taking up residence at Durham.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from The Secretary, Durham School, Durham City, DH1 3SE, to whom applications should be sent giving details of qualifications, and the names of two referees.

Salary £1,125 p.a. plus £100 per annum.

Applications are invited for the post of GRADUATE to teach German. Able to teach other German subjects. Good knowledge of German essential, but not essential. Possibility of taking up residence at Durham.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from The Secretary, Durham School, Durham City, DH1 3SE, to whom applications should be sent giving details of qualifications, and the names of two referees.

Salary £1,125 p.a. plus £100 per annum.

Applications are invited for the post of GRADUATE to teach German. Able to teach other German subjects. Good knowledge of German essential, but not essential. Possibility of taking up residence at Durham.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from The Secretary, Durham School, Durham City, DH1 3SE, to whom applications should be sent giving details of qualifications, and the names of two referees.

Salary £1,125 p.a. plus £100 per annum.

Applications are invited for the post of GRADUATE to teach German. Able to teach other German subjects. Good knowledge of German essential, but not essential. Possibility of taking up residence at Durham.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from The Secretary, Durham School, Durham City, DH1 3SE, to whom applications should be sent giving details of qualifications, and the names of two referees.

Salary £1,125 p.a. plus £100 per annum.

Applications are invited for the post of GRADUATE to teach German. Able to teach other German subjects. Good knowledge of German essential, but not essential. Possibility of taking up residence at Durham.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from The Secretary, Durham School, Durham City, DH1 3SE, to whom applications should be sent giving details of qualifications, and the names of two referees.

Salary £1,125 p.a. plus £100 per annum.

Applications are invited for the post of GRADUATE to teach German. Able to teach other German subjects. Good knowledge of German essential, but not essential. Possibility of taking up residence at Durham.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from The Secretary, Durham School, Durham City, DH1 3SE, to whom applications should be sent giving details of qualifications, and the names of two referees.

Salary £1,125 p.a. plus £100 per annum.

Applications are invited for the post of GRADUATE to teach German. Able to teach other German subjects. Good knowledge of German essential, but not essential. Possibility of taking up residence at Durham.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from The Secretary, Durham School, Durham City, DH1 3SE, to whom applications should be sent giving details of qualifications, and the names of two referees.

Salary £1,125 p.a. plus £100 per annum.

Applications are invited for the post of GRADUATE to teach German. Able to teach other German subjects. Good knowledge of German essential, but not essential. Possibility of taking up residence at Durham.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from The Secretary, Durham School, Durham City, DH1 3SE, to whom applications should be sent giving details of qualifications, and the names of two referees.

Salary £1,125 p.a. plus £100 per annum.

Applications are invited for the post of GRADUATE to teach German. Able to teach other German subjects. Good knowledge of German essential, but not essential. Possibility of taking up residence at Durham.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from The Secretary, Durham School, Durham City, DH1 3SE, to whom applications should be sent giving details of qualifications, and the names of two referees.

Salary £1,125 p.a. plus £100 per annum.

Applications are invited for the post of GRADUATE to teach German. Able to teach other German subjects. Good knowledge of German essential, but not essential. Possibility of taking up residence at Durham.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from The Secretary, Durham School, Durham City, DH1 3SE, to whom applications should be sent giving details of qualifications, and the names of two referees.

Salary £1,125 p.a. plus £100 per annum.

Applications are invited for the post of GRADUATE to teach German. Able to teach other German subjects. Good knowledge of German essential, but not essential. Possibility of taking up residence at Durham.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from The Secretary, Durham School, Durham City, DH1 3SE, to whom applications should be sent giving details of qualifications, and the names of two referees.

Salary £1,125 p.a. plus £100 per annum.

Applications are invited for the post of GRADUATE to teach German. Able to teach other German subjects. Good knowledge of German essential, but not essential. Possibility of taking up residence at Durham.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from The Secretary, Durham School, Durham City, DH1 3SE, to whom applications should be sent giving details of qualifications, and the names of two referees.

Salary £1,125 p.a. plus £100 per annum.

Applications are invited for the post of GRADUATE to teach German. Able to teach other German subjects. Good knowledge of German essential, but not essential. Possibility of taking up residence at Durham.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from The Secretary, Durham School, Durham City, DH1 3SE, to whom applications should be sent giving details of qualifications, and the names of two referees.

Salary £1,125 p.a. plus £100 per annum.

Applications are invited for the post of GRADUATE to teach German. Able to teach other German subjects. Good knowledge of German essential, but not essential. Possibility of taking up residence at Durham.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from The Secretary, Durham School, Durham City, DH1 3SE, to whom applications should be sent giving details of qualifications, and the names of two referees.

Salary £1,125 p.a. plus £100 per annum.

Applications are invited for the post of GRADUATE to teach German. Able to teach other German subjects. Good knowledge of German essential, but not essential. Possibility of taking up residence at Durham.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from The Secretary, Durham School, Durham City, DH1 3SE, to whom applications should be sent giving details of qualifications, and the names of two referees.

Salary £1,125 p.a. plus £100 per annum.

Applications are invited for the post of GRADUATE to teach German. Able to teach other German subjects. Good knowledge of German essential, but not essential. Possibility of taking up residence at Durham.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from The Secretary, Durham School, Durham City, DH1 3SE, to whom applications should be sent giving details of qualifications, and the names of two referees.

Salary £1,125 p.a. plus £100 per annum.

Applications are invited for the post of GRADUATE to teach German. Able to teach other German subjects. Good knowledge of German essential, but not essential. Possibility of taking up residence at Durham.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from The Secretary, Durham School, Durham City, DH1 3SE, to whom applications should be sent giving details of qualifications, and the names of two referees.

Salary £1,125 p.a. plus £100 per annum.

Applications are invited for the post of GRADUATE to teach German. Able to teach other German subjects. Good knowledge of German essential, but not essential. Possibility of taking up residence at Durham.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from The Secretary, Durham School, Durham City, DH1 3SE, to whom applications should be sent giving details of qualifications, and the names of two referees.

Salary £1,125 p.a. plus £100 per annum.

Applications are invited for the post of GRADUATE to teach German. Able to teach other German subjects. Good knowledge of German essential, but not essential. Possibility of taking up residence at Durham.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from The Secretary, Durham School, Durham City, DH1 3SE, to whom applications should be sent giving details of qualifications, and the names of two referees.

Salary £1,125 p.a. plus £100 per annum.

Applications are invited for the post of GRADUATE to teach German. Able to teach other German subjects. Good knowledge of German essential, but not essential. Possibility of taking up residence at Durham.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from The Secretary, Durham School, Durham City, DH1 3SE, to whom applications should be sent giving details of qualifications, and the names of two referees.

Salary £1,125 p.a. plus £100 per annum.

Applications are invited for the post of GRADUATE to teach German. Able to teach other German subjects. Good knowledge of German essential, but not essential. Possibility of taking up residence at Durham.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from The Secretary, Durham School, Durham City, DH1 3SE, to whom applications should be sent giving details of qualifications, and the names of two referees.

Salary £1,125 p.a. plus £100 per annum.

Applications are invited for the post of GRADUATE to teach German. Able to teach other German subjects. Good knowledge of German essential, but not essential. Possibility of taking up residence at Durham.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from The Secretary, Durham School, Durham City, DH1 3SE, to whom applications should

ENTERTAINMENTS

What's happening see page 61 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN, DAB 1065 (Gardens) 01-580 0603.
THE ROYAL OPERA
TICKETS 01-580 0603. WED 7.30
1ST INSTANT 1977. JOHN DAVIES
SINGS A GORGEOUS JACQUES D'ESTRE
L'ESTRÉ D'AMOUR. A MUSICAL DRAMA
IN 3 ACTS. DURATION 2H 45M. ADULT
ADMISSIONS ON SALE FROM 10 AM ON DAY
OF PERFORMANCE.
COLISEUM, OMEGA, E103. ENTR 7.30
MON 7.30. TUE 7.30. THU 7.30. FRI 7.30
LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET
THE WORK OF GREGORY LINDEN
FESTIVAL BALLET COMPANY. WED
11.30. THU 12.30. FRI 1.30. SAT
12.30. SUN 1.30. MON 1.30. TUE
12.30. WED 1.30. THU 1.30. FRI
12.30. SAT 1.30. SUN 1.30. MON 1.30.
COLISEUM, English Festival Ballet
LUNCHEON TIME: TUESDAYS 1.30
JULIA NAME: LIGIA MARKOVA
LEONID SHCHERBAKOV
WILLIAMS OF THE BAY: DAISY DAY
ROBERT COOPER
HANS OTT'S HIGH HUNCH.
SADLER'S WELLS, ROCHBERY AVN.
ENCL 1.30. 1872.
SADELL'S WELLS
ROYAL WELLS
FESTIVAL OF THE ARTS
TUE 7.30; MAT. SIS. 2.30; TUE,
THU & FRI 1.30; THU & FRI 1.30;
SAT 1.30; SUN 1.30. THU & FRI
1.30. SAT 1.30. THU & FRI 1.30.
CONCERTS

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL, TOOTING
1.30. ENGLISH BACH FESTIVAL. GREGORY
NICHOLAS CLARINET. SCHUBERT. CARL
SAMSON. GUD-BOD.
ROYAL ALBERT HALL: Tonight, 7.30
Vivien Manoukian. Numbers by
CLOTHES LINE, CLOTHES & ORCH WORKS
L'ESTRÉ D'AMOUR.
ROYAL ALBERT HALL, WED 1 MAY
1.30. POPS-SLAZBERG ASSOC.
LION IN THE EAGLE'S MOUTH.
ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL: 1 MAY
VLADIMIR ASHKENAZY. Rachmaninov,
Schubert Recital.

THEATRES

ADEPHI THEATRE, 01-485 7011
LONDON'S BLUST RIGHTEOUS
SPECIALTY CAPTIVATING TUNES
AND HARMONY. 1.30. 2.30.
IRENE

THE MUSICAL MUSICAL
HAS EVERYTHING. JUDY COOPER,
LINDA CONNELLY, CONNIE
BOOKINGS ON 01-485 7011.

ALICE, E. S. 5 & 6. 2.30
MICHAEL JASTON
FOCUS

DIRECTED BY JOHN DENTON
"STUPID & COMPELLING." 8.30

ALLEGEDLY: THE ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY
IN REHEARSAL

PREVIEW, TONIGHT. TICKETS SOLD OUT!
Shakespeare's

ALICE, E. S. 5 & 6. 2.30
DENIS CANNAN'S
FOCUS

"THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL NEW
PLAY IN TOWN" - Observer

WEST END THEATRE AWARDS '76

APOLLO, 01-57 2643. EVENINGS 8.00
TUE, THU, 5.30. 6.00. 6.30. 7.00
ROYAL NATIONAL THEATRE CALVERT
DENIS CANNAN'S
FOCUS

"THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL NEW
PLAY IN TOWN" - Observer

WEST END THEATRE AWARDS '76

ATTIC THEATRE, 01-57 2133. TUE, THU,
SAT, 1.30. 2.30. 3.30. 4.30. 5.30.
DIRTY LINEN

VIA, 10. THURS. 1.30.
1.30. 2.30. 3.30.

BROADWAY, 01-57 2133. TUE, THU,
SAT, 1.30. 2.30. 3.30. 4.30.
IT'S BEEN TERRIBLE AT 5.30.
OPERA HOUSE, 01-57 2133.
LINDSAY KEMP & COMPANY IN
SALOME

WITH ANTHONY QUINN. TUE, THU,
SAT, 1.30. 2.30. 3.30. 4.30.
ACCORDING TO ST. MATTHEW

CAMBRIDGE, 01-57 2133. TUE, THU,
SAT, 1.30. 2.30. 3.30. 4.30.
IN THE TOMB

BEST THING SINCE IT'S NEW
ONE GREAT YEAR

DRY, 01-57 2133. TUE, THU,
SAT, 1.30. 2.30. 3.30. 4.30.
METAMORPHOSIS

IN FAIRY TALES BY STEPHEN
COMEDY, 01-57 2133. TUE, THU,
SAT, 1.30. 2.30. 3.30.
BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR

OTHERWISE ENGAGED
DIRECTED BY HAROLD PINTER

CRITERION, 01-57 2133. TUE, THU,
SAT, 1.30. 2.30. 3.30. 4.30.
LESLIE PHILLIPS
SEXTET

"PLUS IN THE THEATRE WITH
THEIR HIGHLY FUNNY" - N.O.W.

SURRY LANE, 01-57 2133. TUE, THU,
SAT, 1.30. 2.30. 3.30. 4.30.
A CHORUS LINE

LONDON'S NEW MUSICAL OF 1976

GUCHES, 01-57 2133. PREVIEW 8.00
TUE, THU, 1.30. 2.30. 3.30. 4.30.
OH! CALCUTTA

IN THE THEATRE WITH D. TOL
THE SENSATIONAL YAN

DUKE OF YORKS, 01-57 2133.
THE FRASER
GENIUS IS BACK. LYNN BARON

A REDIF OF
FOREIGNERS

DAVID HARRISON'S "GIRL
FROM THE NORTH" 1.30. 2.30.
FUNNY PECULIAR

WITH DAVID HARRISON, DAVID
HARRISON'S "GIRL FROM THE
NORTH" 1.30. 2.30.
BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR

PAUL EDDINGTON
DONKEY'S YEARS

COLLEGE THEATRE, 01-57 2133.
METAMORPHOSIS

IN FAIRY TALES BY STEPHEN
COMEDY, 01-57 2133. TUE, THU,
SAT, 1.30. 2.30. 3.30.
IT'S BEEN TERRIBLE AT 5.30.
OPERA HOUSE, 01-57 2133.
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
MURDER ON THE ORIENT EXPRESS

AND OTHER YEARS

ROYAL THEATRE, 01-57 2133.
THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW

IN THE BROADWAY STAR

MAJESTY'S, 01-57 2133. TUE, THU,
SAT, 1.30. 2.30. 3.30. 4.30.
FIRE ANGEL

LONDON'S NEW
SPECTACULAR MUSICAL

FIRE ANGEL

MAJESTY'S, 01-57 2133. TUE, THU,
SAT, 1.30. 2.30. 3.30. 4.30.
THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW

IN THE BROADWAY STAR

The Times
Special Reports.

If the subject matter

on all the subjects that matter.

THE ARTS

Books

Reviews

Features

Entertainment

Photography

Design

Illustration

Music

Theatre

Literature

Film

TV

Books

Art

Music

Literature

Theatre

Film

How the Tories are learning to live with the unions

Whenever the prospects of the next Conservative government are discussed one comes back in the end to the central doubt: could they live with the unions without letting inflation rip?

In one sense the dilemma is to be compared with that facing the party in 1951. Then the Conservatives had to show that they could live with the unions despite the memory of the Depression. Now they will have to show that they can do so despite the memory of Mr Heath and the miners.

Churchill found it hard enough to convince the electorate before returning to office. That was one reason why his majority turned out to be so much smaller than had seemed likely early in the campaign. But once in government he solved his problem by appointing the conciliator supreme, Walter Monckton, as Minister of Labour with orders to preserve industrial peace.

This turned out to be peace at the price of wage inflation—a reasonable price it seemed at the time, especially as the level of settlements was modest by later standards, but that is precisely what the next Conservative government cannot dare to contemplate. They must seek both to preserve industrial peace and to prevent another wage spree sending prices soaring again.

There is no use pretending that anybody in or out of the Tory hierarchy is very clear how both these objectives can be met at the same time. But at least thoughts have developed beyond the old sterile debate of incomes policy versus monetary policy.

A formal incomes policy, statutory or otherwise, is out. Few Conservatives today want to return to the kind of relations and all that. Monetary policy is in. But to put it in such stark terms is to miss the nuances, and indeed the importance, of the debate now taking place at the top of the party. The question is not whether salvation should be sought through monetary policy, but whether through monetary policy alone.

The monetary doctrine is simple and logical. Tight control of the money supply will ensure that employers do not have the cash to pay inflationary wage claims. If in those circumstances unions still insist on exorbitant increases for their members they will just be pricing more and more of them out of a job.

In the public sector the discipline of the market will be simulated by imposing cash limits and strict financial targets on the different nationalized industries. So once again if wages rise by more than the industry can bear then jobs will be lost.

But harassed ministers, subject to all the conflicting pressures and anxieties of the day, are not always guided by their actions by simple logic. Mrs Thatcher would hope that she and her ministers, having given each nationalized board its financial target, would then be permit to stand back and let it get on with its own pay negotiations.

If it conceives more than it can afford then it will have to put up prices, which would be likely to reduce demand for its product or service and therefore for employment in the industry. But how can Mrs Thatcher or anybody else persuade the unions that any public sector industry cannot afford to pay more?

Will they not always believe that the Treasury purse is there to be dipped into if they press hard enough? Not if ministers are prepared to stand firm, is the standard reply. But will ministers really be so detached if electricity supplies are cut or the sewage workers are on strike?

It may be easier to make the discipline stick in the private sector, but even there the connexion between excessive wage settlements and higher unemployment may be recognized only when people are being thrown out of work.

The true unemployment has been rising; has certainly had its effect on union demands, but it is quite probable that by the time a Conservative government takes over unemployment will be even higher while the level of wage settlements will still be easy. It would not be an easy task for an incoming administration then to correct this by seeming to push unemployment up yet further.

That is why leading Conservatives are seeking means of weakening the discipline of monetarist policy but of applying it less painfully. Some anxious eyes have been cast at the West German system of "concerted action", which received a passing reference in *The Right Approach*, last autumn's party statement.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Shadow Chancellor, described this system in a speech a year ago as one "whereby all those who are concerned with economic decision-taking, government, trade unions and employers' organizations, meet to agree regularly in order to exchange, information, about the future progress of the economy".

If the Conservatives were to put such ideas into practice here it would mean developing a dialogue with both sides of industry, probably though not necessarily through Neddle, on the prospects for the economy and the consequences of different levels of wage settlements.

This procedure would stop short of declaring a maximum figure for all increases—which, it is felt, would soon come to be regarded as the minimum below which any self-respecting union leader dare not settle—or of specifying the appropriate ceiling in any particular negotiation.

The intention would be rather to engender a general awareness of the broader context in which these decisions would be taken and the effect on employment of pushing up wages too fast in any industry. So as to mitigate fears of the corporate state there would probably be a special committee of the House of Commons to establish closer links between Parliament and Neddle. To bring the general public more into the dialogue the Treasury would have to be conducted on far more open lines.

These ideas are linked, but they have not yet been adopted as official party policy. A decision on that is likely sometime in the course of the summer. Some of the sterner monetarists in the Shadow Cabinet are not keen and there are others who are unhappy over details. The CBI, for instance, is dubious about conducting the dialogue through Neddle—though if a special forum were set up there would be the danger of investing too much significance, not to say prestige, in the whole process.

There are other dangers. In any dialogue on pay with the unions there is the risk of conceding too much as a quid pro quo. In this case, especially if unemployment is even higher than it is today, the union price might well be a dialogue on growth. In order to get the economy moving again Conservative ministers might be under considerable pressure to permit a higher budgetary deficit than they would otherwise be prone to be prudent.

The central dilemma remains, however: is it possible for a general exchange of views on economic prospects to influence wage bargaining without appearing to go back to such devices as norms and guidelines which an increasing number of Conservatives believe to be inventions of the devil? How does one descend from the lofty general to the relevant particular?

In political terms the weakness of these ideas is that they can so easily seem to come into the neither one thing-or-the-other category. But they have the not inconsiderable merit of recognizing reality. Part of that reality is that no advanced economy can run these days simply according to some iron law: no matter how correct that law may be, governments have to take account of the political and social context in which it will be applied.

If these proposals were implemented they would represent a deliberate attempt to make that context as favourable as possible by seeking the good will and understanding of the unions. The other part of the reality facing the Conservatives is that there is only a limited amount they can do now in opposition to cover the whole country and that would be able to continue without getting into a brawl with the unions. The memory of 1974 can readily be exercised only in the relevant part of the industry.

Geoffrey Smith

Starvation

The Norwegian authorities will allow themselves only a brief sigh of relief that the Bravo crisis is over. They will lose no time assessing the new implications of harnessing oil fields below one of the world's most hostile seas, and the lessons they will undoubtedly learn will have special significance for Britain's oil quest in the North Sea.

The accident happened at the worst possible moment for the Norwegian Government. Facing an election later this year it has now to answer severe criticism of the manifest inadequacy of millions of pounds worth of pollution-control equipment mobilized to fight the oil spillage from Bravo.

In the meantime, a Commission of Inquiry established by the government is investigating the blow-out and its consequences. Why a gusher of oil spouted suddenly from below the seabed is likely to be overruled by an examination of the apparent failure of safety valves and the mistake on board Bravo before the blow-out.

This procedure would stop short of declaring a maximum figure for all increases—which, it is felt, would soon come to be regarded as the minimum below which any self-respecting union leader dare not settle—or of specifying the appropriate ceiling in any particular negotiation.

The intention would be rather to engender a general awareness of the broader context in which these decisions would be taken and the effect on employment of pushing up wages too fast in any industry. So as to mitigate fears of the corporate state there would probably be a special committee of the House of Commons to establish closer links between Parliament and Neddle. To bring the general public more into the dialogue the Treasury would have to be conducted on far more open lines.

These ideas are linked, but they have not yet been adopted as official party policy. A decision on that is likely sometime in the course of the summer. Some of the sterner monetarists in the Shadow Cabinet are not keen and there are others who are unhappy over details. The CBI, for instance, is dubious about conducting the dialogue through Neddle—though if a special forum were set up there would be the danger of investing too much significance, not to say prestige, in the whole process.

There are other dangers. In any dialogue on pay with the unions there is the risk of conceding too much as a quid pro quo. In this case, especially if unemployment is even higher than it is today, the union price might well be a dialogue on growth. In order to get the economy moving again Conservative ministers might be under considerable pressure to permit a higher budgetary deficit than they would otherwise be prone to be prudent.

The central dilemma remains, however: is it possible for a general exchange of views on economic prospects to influence wage bargaining without appearing to go back to such devices as norms and guidelines which an increasing number of Conservatives believe to be inventions of the devil? How does one descend from the lofty general to the relevant particular?

In political terms the weakness of these ideas is that they can so easily seem to come into the neither one thing-or-the-other category. But they have the not inconsiderable merit of recognizing reality. Part of that reality is that no advanced economy can run these days simply according to some iron law: no matter how correct that law may be, governments have to take account of the political and social context in which it will be applied.

If these proposals were implemented they would represent a deliberate attempt to make that context as favourable as possible by seeking the good will and understanding of the unions. The other part of the reality facing the Conservatives is that there is only a limited amount they can do now in opposition to cover the whole country and that would be able to continue without getting into a brawl with the unions. The memory of 1974 can readily be exercised only in the relevant part of the industry.

Geoffrey Smith

Why did a safety valve fail, and why was the pollution equipment inadequate?

After the Bravo blow out: now the time to ask the critical questions

repair team who managed at only the fifth attempt and on the ninth day to control the flow. Phillips Petroleum Company, who operate the Ekofisk Field, will also conduct their own investigation of the blow out and what might have gone wrong.

The first reaction to the political repercussions of the worst blow out in the North Sea, and the oil pollution which resulted, is likely to be a lengthy re-examination of Norway's plans to survey and eventually drill for oil north of 62 degrees.

New rules on procedures

The first doubts about whether the development of the country's offshore oil reserves was proceeding too quickly had already been expressed before the Bravo incident. If the safety-conscious Norwegians now feel that it has been clearly demonstrated that they are tampering with forces they cannot yet adequately control the project north of 62 could be put back many years.

In the immediate aftermath of the Bravo crisis, the Norwegian Oil Directorate is expected to issue new guidelines in a matter of days on the procedures to be adopted by the operating companies on oil rigs during "work over" the maintenance routine which was underway on Bravo when the blow out happened.

This undoubtedly created additional difficulties for the

issue new guidelines in a matter of days on the procedures to be adopted by the operating companies on oil rigs during "work over" the maintenance routine which was underway on Bravo when the blow out happened.

Although this equipment was apparently quickly into the Ekofisk Field together with the oil rig during "work over", the maintenance routine which was underway on Bravo when the blow out happened.

The first reaction to the political repercussions of the worst blow out in the North Sea, and the oil pollution which resulted, is likely to be a lengthy re-examination of Norway's plans to survey and eventually drill for oil north of 62 degrees.

The first doubts about whether the development of the country's offshore oil reserves was proceeding too quickly had already been expressed before the Bravo incident. If the safety-conscious Norwegians now feel that it has been clearly demonstrated that they are tampering with forces they cannot yet adequately control the project north of 62 could be put back many years.

In the immediate aftermath of the Bravo crisis, the Norwegian Oil Directorate is expected to issue new guidelines in a matter of days on the procedures to be adopted by the operating companies on oil rigs during "work over" the maintenance routine which was underway on Bravo when the blow out happened.

This undoubtedly created additional difficulties for the

issue new guidelines in a matter of days on the procedures to be adopted by the operating companies on oil rigs during "work over" the maintenance routine which was underway on Bravo when the blow out happened.

Although this equipment was apparently quickly into the Ekofisk Field together with the oil rig during "work over", the maintenance routine which was underway on Bravo when the blow out happened.

The first reaction to the political repercussions of the worst blow out in the North Sea, and the oil pollution which resulted, is likely to be a lengthy re-examination of Norway's plans to survey and eventually drill for oil north of 62 degrees.

The first doubts about whether the development of the country's offshore oil reserves was proceeding too quickly had already been expressed before the Bravo incident. If the safety-conscious Norwegians now feel that it has been clearly demonstrated that they are tampering with forces they cannot yet adequately control the project north of 62 could be put back many years.

In the immediate aftermath of the Bravo crisis, the Norwegian Oil Directorate is expected to issue new guidelines in a matter of days on the procedures to be adopted by the operating companies on oil rigs during "work over" the maintenance routine which was underway on Bravo when the blow out happened.

This undoubtedly created additional difficulties for the

issue new guidelines in a matter of days on the procedures to be adopted by the operating companies on oil rigs during "work over" the maintenance routine which was underway on Bravo when the blow out happened.

Although this equipment was apparently quickly into the Ekofisk Field together with the oil rig during "work over", the maintenance routine which was underway on Bravo when the blow out happened.

The first reaction to the political repercussions of the worst blow out in the North Sea, and the oil pollution which resulted, is likely to be a lengthy re-examination of Norway's plans to survey and eventually drill for oil north of 62 degrees.

The first doubts about whether the development of the country's offshore oil reserves was proceeding too quickly had already been expressed before the Bravo incident. If the safety-conscious Norwegians now feel that it has been clearly demonstrated that they are tampering with forces they cannot yet adequately control the project north of 62 could be put back many years.

In the immediate aftermath of the Bravo crisis, the Norwegian Oil Directorate is expected to issue new guidelines in a matter of days on the procedures to be adopted by the operating companies on oil rigs during "work over" the maintenance routine which was underway on Bravo when the blow out happened.

This undoubtedly created additional difficulties for the

issue new guidelines in a matter of days on the procedures to be adopted by the operating companies on oil rigs during "work over" the maintenance routine which was underway on Bravo when the blow out happened.

Although this equipment was apparently quickly into the Ekofisk Field together with the oil rig during "work over", the maintenance routine which was underway on Bravo when the blow out happened.

The first reaction to the political repercussions of the worst blow out in the North Sea, and the oil pollution which resulted, is likely to be a lengthy re-examination of Norway's plans to survey and eventually drill for oil north of 62 degrees.

The first doubts about whether the development of the country's offshore oil reserves was proceeding too quickly had already been expressed before the Bravo incident. If the safety-conscious Norwegians now feel that it has been clearly demonstrated that they are tampering with forces they cannot yet adequately control the project north of 62 could be put back many years.

In the immediate aftermath of the Bravo crisis, the Norwegian Oil Directorate is expected to issue new guidelines in a matter of days on the procedures to be adopted by the operating companies on oil rigs during "work over" the maintenance routine which was underway on Bravo when the blow out happened.

This undoubtedly created additional difficulties for the

Keeping nuclear bombs out of the wrong hands

A glimmer of an answer is emerging on how controls can be tightened to stop nuclear material intended for commercial use being diverted to make weapons. An analysis suggests this would need very advanced techniques. Hence the attraction of reprocessing plants which separate the plutonium.

The difficulty this presents is apparent from three important international meetings taking place at present to examine the political and the technical issues.

The most influential of these is a private affair in London, which started last Thursday consisting of government and industry experts of the Nuclear Suppliers Group, which includes Britain, France, Germany, Japan, the Soviet Union and the United States—in other words the countries which have the skill to export nuclear reactors, nuclear fuel enrichment and fuel fabrication factories, and nuclear waste reprocessing plants.

There are sharp divisions between

members of this exclusive club, reflected, for instance, in American anger over the \$5,000m sale by West Germany to Brazil of nuclear reactors and associated enrichment and waste reprocessing plant that could separate plutonium, and over a reprocessing factory to be supplied to Pakistan by France.

Reprocessing waste to obtain plutonium was devised originally for weapons. The commercial reason for making a stockpile is to store a fuel that could take over when uranium runs out. But the plutonium would be used in the new generation of fast-breeder reactors, taking about four tons, an enormous quantity by weapon standards.

Thus the argument for some form of inspection and safeguard under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, to ensure that material is not diverted, seems obvious. However, contributions to a conference on non-nuclear futures which began in Salzburg last

Friday, suggest that the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards "leak like a sieve".

One technical reason is that plutonium cannot be measured with accuracy to provide an assured accountability system for checking stockpiles. The second is that most countries are expected to do their own policing of nuclear materials.

The British would like to see stricter controls over commercial nuclear stocks in EEC countries, with reprocessing services made available to other countries, but not the technology.

Provided France and Germany are allowed to complete the existing contracts, there is a good chance that agreement could be reached on this matter. But the view is not quite in harmony. At a third meeting, starting in Salzburg today and arranged by the International Atomic Energy Agency, there more than 2,000 experts will discuss the latest technical advances in the complete fuel cycle from uranium mining and treatment of ores, to enrichment, fuel fabrication, waste reprocessing and disposal.

The United States has a powerful lever in negotiations because the overwhelming majority of nuclear reactors in the world use the American light water design, using enriched uranium fuel from the United States. Over the past six months supplies to European countries have been stopped because of disagreements about the French attitude to safeguards.

Such action encourages other countries to seek greater independence from the United States and other nuclear suppliers, which could come from cutting nuclear reprocessing factors.

Pearce Wright

Science Editor

Ghosts of Darwin and the Beagle at the end of the world

After nearly 100 years of wrangling between

Argentina and Chile,

the ownership of

three disputed islands

at the end of the

world has been settled

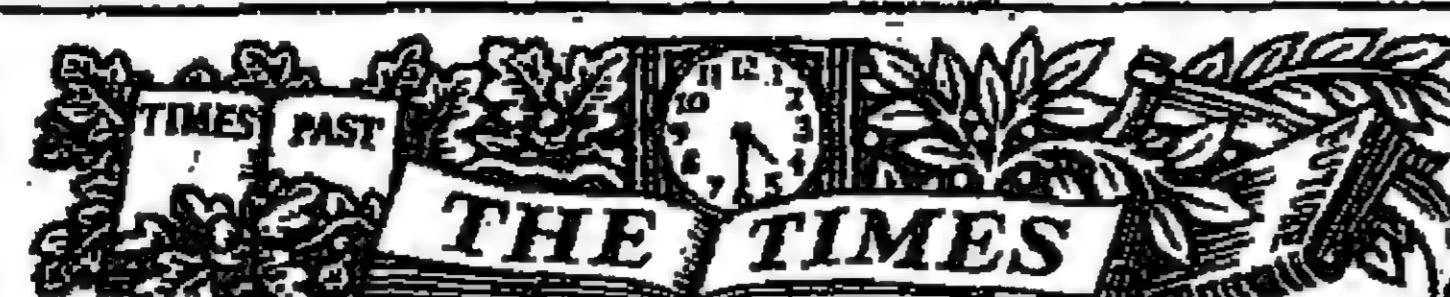
The area in dispute, since a border treaty was signed between the two countries in 1881, consists of three small islands—Picton, Lennox and Nueva—which lie at the eastern mouth of the Beagle Channel, that short cut from the Atlantic to the Pacific which saves the round-the-world yachtsman from battling the Horn.

As I stood beside the shores of the Beagle Channel, capital of Ushuaia, at the southernmost town in the world, a sudden squall swept down from the snow-covered mountains behind the town. With it came a limp autumn rain. In the brilliant afternoon light perfectly clear, the sun was high in the sky, and the sea was calm. The town, where their attempts at market gardening provide the only locally grown fresh produce.

Straddled across one side is an enormous cartwheel-designed prison now used mainly as a naval barracks. In front of it stands a miniature locomotive and on carriage, and there are remains of the old prison railway that used to transport convicts from the beach trees cut down in the interior by the unfortunate convicts who were hanged to what must then have been one of the worst hell holes on earth.

Today, modern amenities make life bearable and a magnificent national park three-quarters of an hour's drive away attracts an increasing number of tourists.

Once a day a red and white painted ship makes trips down the channel where Charles Darwin came on the Beagle as an eager young scientist of



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE NORTH SEA TROUBLE

The capping of the Bravo oil well in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea has come as a great relief. Although one of the acknowledged world experts from Texas in curing blow-outs described it as a medium-difficult job—anxiety grew last week as the days passed with an estimated 3,000 tonnes of oil continuing to gush every 24 hours into the sea. In the event some 24,000 tonnes escaped. Only the highest praise is possible for the abilities of the American specialists who staunched the flow. But they leave behind an incident which raises an immense number of questions which need prompt attention if public confidence is to be restored fully about the safety of off-shore operations in the North Sea. There seems no reason to describe the disaster as a special accident. Routine maintenance was taking place at the time of the sequence of events leading to the blow out.

Allegations have been made about the unpreparedness of the British and Norwegian Governments to cope with this type of leaking, even though proposals were made more than five years ago for the special safety arrangements needed if North Sea oil is to be fully exploited. Blow outs, explosions on oil rigs from other causes, collisions by shipping, damage from bad weather, fracture in the long pipelines are among accidents that in the difficult conditions of the North Sea pose fearful hazards. A break in one of the big pipelines (big enough to walk along) coming to the British coast could yield four times the spilling of the Torrey

Canyon oil tanker in just over one hour. Yet one report from the emergency headquarters at Stavanger yesterday suggested that the length of the Ekofisk oil pipeline to Teesside was suspended dangerously above the sea floor: a deep trench between the Ekofisk field and the Norwegian coast precludes a pipeline to that shore. Clearly the common interest between the United Kingdom and Norwegian governments over safety matters should be obvious. Events last week disclose that much is left to be desired over cooperation. Indeed, the British attitude was distinctly sanctimonious. In the Commons Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, said the operators must accept responsibility for pollution. They cannot off-load it on to government.

While the onus on the companies should certainly not be minimized, neither can the responsibility of the British Government which for understandable economic aims is encouraging greater production of North Sea oil and has a 51 per cent stake in offshore licences. Long before agreement was reached with the oil companies over state participation in the oilfields the Government had been advised through investigations such as the Northern (Maritime) Resources Study that a special standby unit would be needed for safeguarding North Sea exploration and production. Subsequent reports, including one from the Greenwich Forum in January, 1977, suggest how such a task force could combine supervision of the use of all the resources of the North Sea from

oil installation safety and pollution control to fisheries conservation. Some of these activities conflict. This was demonstrated clearly at Ekofisk. For the sake of fisheries in the area, the Norwegian pollution control agency banned the spraying of chemicals to disperse the oil as these merely break the slick into droplets, allowing much of it to sink to become a more persistent hazard for marine life. Even though the reagents are many times safer than those used for the Torrey Canyon incident ten years ago, it takes about one gallon of dispersant costing £1 (sterling) to break up a gallon of oil. The North Sea is one of the most abundant fisheries in the world because of the Phytoplankton, or microscopic plants

The microscopic life flourishes in the uppermost layer down to a depth of 250ft. Their abundance governs the distribution and migration pattern of fish. Floating oil is a threat to fish larvae near the surface whose eggs and larvae float within inches of the surface in the spawning season. Concern is being expressed for several species whose spawning seasons are about to begin. Although the vulnerability of these vital links in the food chain to various pollutants are known, the overall effect on fisheries from the Ekofisk spill is difficult to assess. Marine biologists from both countries are investigating the area for this reason.

Long before they produce their conclusions, Britain, Norway and other coastal states bordering the North Sea need to have decided what steps they must take to strengthen safety regulations

TERROR AGAINST TERROR IN ARGENTINA

"Fifteen thousand people missing without trace, ten thousand prisoners, four thousand dead and tens of thousands of exiles are the statistical bones of this terror," So wrote the Argentine journalist Rodolfo Walsh in an open letter to the Military junta which rules his country, on March 24, the first anniversary of its seizure of power. The next day he was kidnapped from his home and he is now reported to have been found dead. Rodolfo Walsh was undoubtedly a sympathizer with the left-wing Peronist guerrilla movement, the Montoneros. It may be argued, therefore, that he was neither an impartial witness nor a wholly innocent victim of the reign of terror under which Argentina is now living. Yet over twenty years he had established a high reputation for accuracy and courage as an investigative reporter; and the timing of his abduction makes it fairly clear that he was killed for what he wrote.

Others, including Amnesty International, support his figures, though the Argentine government remains silent, justifying this by reference to national security. And it would be naive not to recognize that security is and has been for years a very real preoccupation for very many Argentine citizens. Successive governments, both military and civilian, have had to struggle against two well organized and ruthless left-wing guerrilla movements—the Montoneros and the Marxist "People's Revolutionary Army" (ERP). The present government has been the most

ruthless and also the most successful in its counterattack. Yet it is highly questionable whether the effect has been to make the average Argentine citizen feel more secure than he did.

The terror of "subversion" has not been wholly eliminated. But it has been overlaid by the terror of semi-official military and naval groups, which have evidently taken over the role of the notorious para-police group known as the AAA (Argentine Anticommunist Alliance): the role of arresting, torturing and often killing anyone rightly or wrongly suspected of being an opponent of the government.

Like other South American regimes, Argentina's rulers have argued that the security of the state must in the last resort have priority over the human rights of the individual and even over normal considerations of good and evil. But even in its own terms it can when pushed to its present extremes become self-defeating, as the Amnesty report concluded: "in order to restore security, an atmosphere of terror has been established; in order to counter illegal violence, legal safeguards have been removed and violent illegalities condoned." The terror in Argentina as it is with the Soviet Union to suppose that one can help the cause of human rights by relaxing pressure rather than increasing it. However strong or weak the position of the President, the junta as a whole must be assumed to be capable of ending the secret detentions, tortures and arbitrary killings by its own agents. The regime as a whole is also in desperate need of extended international credit. The latter should therefore be made dependent on the former. And so far as Britain is concerned, it should be clear that public opinion would not permit a British government to surrender any part of its authority over the Falkland Islands to an Argentine regime of the present type.

Bill. The hapless Devolution Bill threatened constitutional change enough in one session for the Government's peace of mind, with its challenge to the unity of the realm and the sovereignty of Westminster. Now, there must be another constitutional Bill raising for some MPs questions of Westminster sovereignty, and coming in a day when many MPs in all parties concede that United Kingdom membership of the EEC loses popularity with the electorate, simply because it is easy, though facile, to believe that three years of membership has directly caused a rise in food prices and a general decline in the standard of living."

No minister or Labour Europeanist goes out of his way to mention the depreciation of sterling and the world wide increase in oil prices have raised the cost of primary products or food imported from the rest of the world. Nobody on the Labour side officially points out that United Kingdom food is still the cheapest in the western industrial world. That wage restraint by the Labour Government, delivered by the Conservative Chancellor, only keeps incomes below the rate of inflation, or that council rates and fuel costs have gone up as a direct consequence of Government policy.

In other words, even Europeanist Labour ministers have a vested interest in sustaining the fiction that the rising cost of living as a whole is almost solely to be explained by the Heath Government's decision to take the United Kingdom into the EEC.

It is, in fact, possible to doubt whether the assumptions of labour politicians about the unpopularity of United Kingdom membership of the EEC is consciously a potent factor among electors, or that there has been a fundamental shift in public opinion since the electorate's overwhelming "yes" in the 1973 referendum.

Nevertheless, as the Government makes up its mind about the Direct Elections Bill, with particular attention to the method of voting and the chances for the necessary guillotine, anti-Europeanists forces on both sides of politics see a presidential chance to regroup and fight again a battle that had seemed finally lost. They came out in force in the Commons debate, and argued with great partisanship and insidious skill, reinforcing those Cabinet Ministers who want to deny Mr Callaghan the Bill he is still determined to carry.

It is ill luck for Mr Callaghan that he will succeed only on a large block of Conservative votes, and thereby badly split his party in, and outside Westminster. My clear impression is that the Conservatives, now arguing for first past the post, or PR, as they come up to the fence, will choose decisively for the lesson, of course? Or have I missed it?

Once bitten, twice shy. If he had or divided it before, Mr Callaghan knows now after the two-day extraordinary debate in the Commons that the principle of direct election cannot be limited to the question whether the United Kingdom should send 81 MPs to Strasbourg; it also extends to the electoral method by which they are sent. First past the post, some form of PR, or some form of list system, the therefore hinders directly sounding opinions, canvassing prejudices, and assessing strengths of groups and factions, which have always been a characteristic of his style of parliamentary and party management. Let the boys blow off steam and then do what you mean to do.

Though the shadow Cabinet complains that he did not force the Commons to a decision by free vote on Monday, his party judgment is almost certainly sound. Mr Heath likes to make sure where he majority on any issue lies, before he pronounces beliefs that are safely in numbers.

It is assuredly a luckless time to live in living in a Direct Elections

Time in the Commons, Ministers do not volunteer to offset against high G.A.P. prices of food the immense Community subsidy that flows from the artificial level of the "green pound".

No minister or Labour Europeanist goes out of his way to mention the depreciation of sterling and the world wide increase in oil prices have raised the cost of primary products or food imported from the rest of the world. Nobody on the Labour side officially points out that United Kingdom food is still the cheapest in the western industrial world. That wage restraint by the Labour Government, delivered by the Conservative Chancellor, only keeps incomes below the rate of inflation, or that council rates and fuel costs have gone up as a direct consequence of Government policy.

In other words, even Europeanist Labour ministers have a vested interest in sustaining the fiction that the rising cost of living as a whole is almost solely to be explained by the Heath Government's decision to take the United Kingdom into the EEC.

It is, in fact, possible to doubt whether the assumptions of labour politicians about the unpopularity of United Kingdom membership of the EEC is consciously a potent factor among electors, or that there has been a fundamental shift in public opinion since the electorate's overwhelming "yes" in the 1973 referendum.

Nevertheless, as the Government makes up its mind about the Direct Elections Bill, with particular attention to the method of voting and the chances for the necessary guillotine, anti-Europeanists forces on both sides of politics see a presidential chance to regroup and fight again a battle that had seemed finally lost. They came out in force in the Commons debate, and argued with great partisanship and insidious skill, reinforcing those Cabinet Ministers who want to deny Mr Callaghan the Bill he is still determined to carry.

It is ill luck for Mr Callaghan that he will succeed only on a large block of Conservative votes, and thereby badly split his party in, and outside Westminster. My clear impression is that the Conservatives, now arguing for first past the post, or PR, as they come up to the fence, will choose decisively for the lesson, of course? Or have I missed it?

Once bitten, twice shy. If he had or divided it before, Mr Callaghan knows now after the two-day extraordinary debate in the Commons that the principle of direct election cannot be limited to the question whether the United Kingdom should send 81 MPs to Strasbourg; it also extends to the electoral method by which they are sent. First past the post, some form of PR, or some form of list system, the therefore hinders directly sounding opinions, canvassing prejudices, and assessing strengths of groups and factions, which have always been a characteristic of his style of parliamentary and party management. Let the boys blow off steam and then do what you mean to do.

Though the shadow Cabinet complains that he did not force the Commons to a decision by free vote on Monday, his party judgment is almost certainly sound. Mr Heath likes to make sure where he majority on any issue lies, before he pronounces beliefs that are safely in numbers.

It is assuredly a luckless time to live in living in a Direct Elections

Preservation of the British archive

From Mr R. Toole Stott

Sir, Professor Gowling (April 27) of course is quite right in making the comment she does about the public records, and is the first to draw attention to the real defects of the present system. Quite frankly, I do not know what the answer is, since there are very few in government departments who are in the slightest degree interested. There are no laurels to be picked up looking after, or seeking records.

I was Departmental Record Officer (as well as Librarian) in one of the oldest government departments, and for the best part of 16 years did my best to save for posterity some of the outstanding historical records that were scattered throughout the department. One of the first major historical documents I stumbled upon—in a dusty tea chest in the Deeds Room—was the appointment of Samuel Pepys as Clerk to the Navy, the first civil servant, and this document is now hanging (quite irregularly, since it belonged to the Crown, not the Navy) in the present Admiralty Board Room. Tied up with this document was also the King's Pardon for the '45 rebels, partly eaten by rats.

During the years I was occupying this post, I passed scores of historical documents to the Public Record Office which would otherwise undoubtedly have been destroyed, purely out of ignorance or indifference. I have loved the work and the documents I have preserved are listed in nine volumes, so at least these are saved, but although many of the young men and women who came into the department with me after the war are now at least senior executive officers or even principals, having for the most part been assigned to the main stream divisions, I in the so-called backwater of Departmental Records remained, and retired as, an EO. The Treasury OM declared that the work did not warrant a higher rank.

For this reason, no one of course wants the post, but even if they did the problem is not solved. Have they the capacity or the knowledge to be able to go through historical records and know which should be saved, and which can go? Frankly, I have been appalled at the ignorance of most young people today who come into the departments. Horatio Bottomley—and my department's papers on this flamboyant personality have never been seen by an historian—is not even a name to them. Some of them look at you blankly when you mention Suez. What might have happened to the two hundredweight of my department's '45 Rebellion papers (which include letters of Bonnie Prince Charlie, and soldiers' diaries on the battlefield)? If they had been entrusted to such people, put it is safe to say, to the work bench, the talented ones are considered too interesting to be removed from the real work of the department. So as I say, I do not know what the answer is, but what I do know is that without dedication the holder of this post will achieve very little.

I am, Sir, Yours etc,
R. TOOLE STOTT,
1 Clarewood Court,
Seymour Place, W1.
April 28.

Relations with Spain

From Mr T. A. Dangerfield

Sir, A recent commentary in an authoritative British weekly emphasized the desire of the majority of Spaniards to get closer to Europe, at least in political and economic terms.

The French and German heads of state and their governments have pursued a most active policy in this process of approximation during the past 18 months and there has been a constant exchange of visits and contacts at various levels. This week's state visit of King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia to Germany is the latest example. Even ministers of the Italian Government, for the first time in 40 years, have come to Madrid and lent their support to Spain's arduous, historic but most hopeful task of peaceful transformation to democracy.

Britain, meanwhile, has inevitably been conspicuous by its absence and appears, at official levels at least, to show complete disinterest in the proceedings. Apart from the visits of Mr Jack Jones, who lectures on the virtues of the British brand, and Mr Michael Foot, who attended the PSOs congress at the end of last year and whose presence was largely overshadowed by other, more prominent, European specialists, there have been no exchanges at any meaningful level. Symptomatic of this attitude is the fact that six weeks after the death of the British ambassador in Madrid, who had been mortally ill for some months, and within six weeks of the first general elections in 40 years, his successor is still not publicly named.

With its ineffectual sense of timing and historic irrelevance, the British Labour Government is evidently still fighting the battle of the Ebro. Yours faithfully,
T. A. DANGERFIELD,
Lafayette 57,
Barcelona 6,
Spain.
April 22.

Secret prisoners

From Mr P. M. Beard

Sir, In *The Times* today (April 28) you report a prayer service at All Souls, Langham Place, at which Mr Jack Jones read the lesson, for "Chile's Secret Prisoners", and at which the Right Rev Gerald Mahon said that more than 2,500 names were known of people who had disappeared in Chile since the military coup in 1973.

It is ill luck for Mr Callaghan that he will succeed only on a large block of Conservative votes, and thereby badly split his party in, and outside Westminster. My clear impression is that the Conservatives, now arguing for first past the post, or PR, as they come up to the fence, will choose decisively for the lesson, of course? Or have I missed it?

Once bitten, twice shy. If he had or divided it before, Mr Callaghan knows now after the two-day extraordinary debate in the Commons that the principle of direct election cannot be limited to the question whether the United Kingdom should send 81 MPs to Strasbourg; it also extends to the electoral method by which they are sent. First past the post, some form of PR, or some form of list system, the therefore hinders directly sounding opinions, canvassing prejudices, and assessing strengths of groups and factions, which have always been a characteristic of his style of parliamentary and party management. Let the boys blow off steam and then do what you mean to do.

Though the shadow Cabinet complains that he did not force the Commons to a decision by free vote on Monday, his party judgment is almost certainly sound. Mr Heath likes to make sure where he majority on any issue lies, before he pronounces beliefs that are safely in numbers.

It is assuredly a luckless time to live in living in a Direct Elections

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Monetary policy and the inflation rate

From Professor Milton Friedman

Sir, Professor Lord Kaldor's letter of March 30 on "Money Supply and Inflation" (which has only just come to my attention) asserts that a paper by Roger Tarling and Frank Wilkinson on "Inflation and Money Supply" in the Cambridge Economic Policy Review convincingly demonstrates that in the case of the United Kingdom at any rate, there is no historical evidence whatever for the contentions that "the money supply determines the future movement in prices" and "there is a time lag of approximately two years between changes in monetary policy and changes in the inflation rate".

Professor Lord Kaldor refers also to a study by W. D. Nordhaus published by the Brookings Institution "some two years ago" as having come to the same conclusion as Tarling and Wilkinson. I assume that he is referring to Nordhaus's article, "The Worldwide Wage Explosion", published five years ago in *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*. If so, I suggest that he re-read it as well. It too is based on annual data for a brief period (1956-1971), does not even consider price inflation but only wage inflation, and rejects what Nordhaus himself recognizes as a highly simplified monetarist model. It in my view contradicts the two "contentions" to which the good Lord refers.

Recent extensive econometric studies by the staff of the subcommittee on Domestic Monetary Policy of the US House of Representatives, based on monthly, quarterly, and annual data for the United States for the period 1947 to 1976, confirm for the US both the importance of monetary change as a prime determinant of the subsequent rate of inflation and an average lag of about two years. But this is only a small part of the total evidence, which covers over a century for the US and the UK, and both longer and shorter periods for many other countries.

The major point is that the Tarling and Wilkinson calculations strongly support the "contentions" only their assertions contradict them. Tarling and Wilkinson present nine multiple correlations between the rate of inflation and current and prior rates of change of the money supply. These account for between 46 and 93 per cent of the variation in the rate of inflation. In every case, the temporary change in money is less important than the change lagged by one year. In the regression covering the longest period, the money supply change lagged by two or three years has the greatest influence.

How then can Tarling and Wilkinson make the assertions they do? By setting up straw men. For example, they say, "taking the period 1960-73, the evidence clearly rejects the simple hypothesis, the coefficients on current and lagged [money change] all being insignificantly different from zero" (my italics).

The key word is simple. According to the numbers in the table, for this period money supply changes for the three lags they consider combined account for 58 per cent of the variation in inflation—a result that would occur by chance less than one time in a hundred.

Their failure to consider the combined effect of the various lags (who ever said that the effect was a point-to-point effect rather than a distributed lag?) is the least of their sins. They interpret the "monetarist" theory in an erroneous way and then demonstrate that the data do not support their erroneous interpretation! Their most egregious error is to

stress two points. First, many factors affect the precise rate of inflation that will follow a given rate of monetary growth, most notably, the potential for real growth, the state of expectations, the exchange rate regime, and the course of prices in the rest of the world.

But no continued and substantial inflation can occur without monetary growth that substantially exceeds the rate of real growth. Secondly, the two-year lag is not a natural constant, but depends on historical circumstances. It has characterized the US and the UK over a long period during which there were relatively stable prices. In countries which have experienced more volatile inflation, the lag has been appreciably shorter. I suspect the same shortening has already occurred or will soon occur in our own countries as a result of recent sharp increases in the volatility of inflation. People do learn, even if it only slowly and reluctantly.

Sincerely yours,

MILTON FRIEDMAN,
Professor of Economics,
The University of Chicago,
Illinois.

April 24.

Abolishing the GLC

From Mr Stephen Hatch

Sir, Cyril Townsend (April 27) defends the GLC on the grounds that London needs a strategic authority. The problem of the GLC is that it has strategic pretensions but not strategic powers. Many of Mr Townsend's friends strenuously resist it being given such powers.

</div

**Oil muddies
the Falklands'
waters,
page 17**

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS



Disturbing forecasts for world trade may pose problems at summit talks

From Frank Vogl
US Economics Correspondent
Washington, May 1

Disturbing new economic forecasts threaten to pose serious problems for government leaders at the summit conference which begins in London next weekend.

The forecasts, which have already produced considerable tension in top level preparatory meetings for the summit, are now being circulated to the governments of industrial countries. Their point is a slower rate of real economic growth this year than was seen in 1976; a possibly faster rate of global inflation, and an up-surge in the level of European unemployment.

Details of the predictions, compiled by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the European Commission, were outlined in Washington at the end of last week. Finance ministers and other delegates attending an IMF conference, it emerged from these sources that the bleakest and the most discussed forecasts are those prepared by the OECD.

Dr Hans Apel, the West German Finance Minister, confirmed that the OECD was now projecting real gross national product growth in his country at a maximum 4 per cent, against the Bonn Government's declared target of 5 per cent real growth this year. This target was seen as unattainable by the experts who met here on Friday in the OECD's high-level economic policy council, informed sources said.

West German government leaders have been subjected to

considerable pressure from some of the other governments participating in the summit to adopt swiftly new measures that will ensure that the German target rate will be achieved in 1977.

There is full agreement among finance ministers, including Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr Jenkins, President of the Commission, who will be at the summit, that its final communiqué must include strong and credible statements that will serve to reassure business and investors that the global economic outlook is brightening.

Delegates to the IMF meeting last week candidly admitted that such a statement might not be credible if the West Germans, in particular, refuse to take new measures to stimulate domestic consumer demand.

The OECD forecasts are said to contain the prediction that real economic growth in the developed industrial countries as a group is unlikely to exceed 4 per cent this year on the basis of present policies, against 5 per cent in 1976. Moreover, no improvement in the group's inflation rate is expected with an average of 8 per cent regarded as most likely.

European Community and OECD predictions both look to higher unemployment in the EEC countries that will take the total to more than six million by the end of this year from roughly 5.5 million at the end of 1976.

Despite uncertainties surrounding the outcome of the current United Kingdom incomes policy negotiations, there appears a general willingness to

accept Mr Healey's forecast of a reduction in the British inflation rate to about 13 per cent in the final quarter of this year. There also appears to be agreement with the Chancellor's prediction of a significant improvement in the United Kingdom balance of payments.

The OECD is suggesting that real growth in Britain this year may be about 1 per cent, against the United States. He also warning that "confidence cannot in the future go hand in hand with a stampeding inflation".

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, stated in an American television interview on Friday that Germany now has a larger economic stimulus programme relative to that of the United States. He also warning that "confidence cannot in the future go hand in hand with a stampeding inflation".

Herr Schmidt added: "I don't see any argument in London that would force me to make a forecast at about 4.5 per cent against 4.9 per cent in 1976. United States prospects have also brightened somewhat with the announcement last Friday that the index of leading economic indicators for March registered its largest gain in seven months with a 1.4 per cent advance.

The Japanese outlook is another source of worry to some of the summit conference participants who fear that the Government's 6.5 per cent real gross target for this year will be achieved only through increased exports sales. IMF and OECD forecasts for Japan now range around 5.5 to 6 per cent real growth for the year.

President Carter has indicated that he will call on other strong industrial countries to take further stimulative measures when he attends the summit meeting. Top finance officials from France, Britain, United States, Japan and Germany, agreed at the secret meeting in Paris ten days ago

to accept each other's targets for this year. But this pact has now apparently collapsed. New pressures will be put on the Germans in particular, as a result of the new forecasts.

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, stated in an American television interview on Friday that Germany now has a larger economic stimulus programme relative to that of the United States. He also warning that "confidence cannot in the future go hand in hand with a stampeding inflation".

Herr Schmidt added: "I don't see any argument in London that would force me to make a forecast at about 4.5 per cent against 4.9 per cent in 1976. United States prospects have also brightened somewhat with the announcement last Friday that the index of leading economic indicators for March registered its largest gain in seven months with a 1.4 per cent advance.

The Japanese outlook is another source of worry to some of the summit conference participants who fear that the Government's 6.5 per cent real gross target for this year will be achieved only through increased exports sales. IMF and OECD forecasts for Japan now range around 5.5 to 6 per cent real growth for the year.

President Carter has indicated that he will call on other strong industrial countries to take further stimulative measures when he attends the summit meeting. Top finance officials from France, Britain, United States, Japan and Germany, agreed at the secret meeting in Paris ten days ago

Nordic pulp makers seek \$20 a tonne increase

By Edward Townsend

Nordic pulp and paper makers, Europe's major suppliers, have ruled out a further increase in the price of newsprint in the near future but are intent on raising the price of pulp by \$20 a tonne in the summer.

Leaders of the Swedish, Finnish and Norwegian industries say that the pulp increase—positioned from the beginning of this year—will be the first for several years and is vital to increase returns to their hard-pressed mills.

The effect will be felt across a broad span of industrial and commercial paper users as the domestic makers of this are bound to raise the prices of finished products such as paper for fine printing, writing and computer use.

Demand for Nordic pulp and paper is increasing throughout Europe but the mills are still operating at about 80 per cent of capacity.

European paper companies have complained for many years about the scissors effect of Scandinavian pricing policies, whereby the cost of market pulp is kept at a high level allowing paper from the big integrated mills to be sold at highly competitive rates on export markets.

Swedish papermakers however last week gave assurances that although export prices for paper were unlikely to rise in the short term there was no intention because of low demand to take part in a price

war.

Mr Lars Sjungnesson, managing director of the Swedish Pulp and Paper Association, promised that his industry would have patience until the market expanded and "not try to force our quantities on the market through aggressive policies".

The Swedes have recently lost about 6 per cent of their share of the United Kingdom paper market as the result of price-cutting by French and German producers. This was hard to accept, Mr Sjungnesson said, but it was appreciated that the British paper industry would not like to see its own price levels destroyed by a fight between Nordic and German mills on their own market.

The Swedes say that in the light of their responsible attitudes it is difficult to accept what is seen as discrimination by the European Commission in not raising paper quotas. Nor do they see any justification for the Commission's examination, not completed, into accusations that they, other Nordic producers and the Canadians are operating a newsprint cartel.

Its aim is a substantial share of the profitable business of supplying specialist valves to the international oil and petrochemical industries.

The new company, IMI Valves International, will manage and expand the group's existing valve companies—including recent French acquisitions—which already have a turnover exceeding £20m a year.

Last night Dr Trevor Lamb, main board director in charge of overseas projects and chairman of the new company, hinted at more acquisitions in the pipeline and something of very great interest connected with the Brazilian petrochemical industry.

He said: "We are looking at more companies offering possibilities for us in South America."

All I can say about the Brazilian development is that it is likely to be a joint venture."

Brussels-based textile committee demands tighter MFA controls

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

Licensing of all textile imports from the EEC from countries whose exports have a disruptive effect on the market has been called for by Comitexil, the Brussels-based coordinating committee of the Community's textile industries.

The organization wants strict surveillance of disruptive imports, and also wants the Community systematically to apply the safeguard clauses which are in place in relation to trade in textiles.

Comitexil's plan was made at the weekend on the eve of tomorrow's meeting of the Council of Ministers in Brussels. It stressed in a policy statement that the Council must reach complete agreement on the content of an integrated textile policy and on the means of its application.

The Comitexil move comes

as a time when negotiations are about to open on the future of the GATT Multi Fibre Arrangement, drawn up three years ago to promote the orderly development of trade in textiles between the developed and the developing world. The present pact expires at the end of this year and the EEC, while in broad agreement on the need to achieve modifications, is divided on the best

means of achieving the more stable market conditions.

In its statement Comitexil said: "On its expiry at the end of 1977, the MFA must be revised so as to allow products to be treated in different ways, according to their import penetration level and the place occupied on the Community market by their country of origin."

"Political will must lead the community to demand—and the community to revise the operation of the MFA so as to regulate properly all disruptive imports in line with the stand in the home market, and to ensure equilibrium in the market for the most sensitive products," the statement went on.

Comitexil noted that the industry employed 37.5 million workers, and unions and employers were agreed that the MFA must be renegotiated. European production had risen by 9.5 per cent last year, compared with the previous year, but the recovery was precarious, and this was due more to technical factors than to a revival in demand.

There had been a further deterioration in the external balance of trade for the textiles and clothing sector, and "it was clear that the EEC was not in control of the development of the situation".

Few buyers at IMF's fund-raising sessions

It was only a few years ago that the international monetary system appeared to be in a state of collapse. Urgent, important and secret top-level meetings were constantly taking place. Wild rumours rushed through the currency markets creating panic and chaos. Reform of the monetary system was desperately sought.

Last week's interim committee meeting of the International Monetary Fund visibly demonstrated that everything has changed and, more importantly, improved.

The foreign exchange market paid little attention to the deliberations, leading newspapers merely reported developments on their back pages, if at all, and Mr Michael Blumenthal, the United States Secretary of the Treasury, did not even bother to attend many of the formal sessions.

To be sure, numerous delegations worried greatly about the lack of urgency displayed at the meetings.

The plight of many developing countries is worsening; the value of the IMF's usable and lendable currencies is low, and there is a distinct reluctance on the part of the surplus oil-producing countries to contribute swiftly and substantially to a strengthening of the IMF's resources.

There are also valid anxieties about the payment prospects of numerous leading industrial countries; the highly unequalled state of world liquidity and the future of the special drawing right, which the IMF has long hoped to establish as the key reserves unit of the monetary system.

It was evident last week, however, that many delegations being quite careful on this point, that the reform task of a few years ago proved to be so exhausting that nobody now, as the energy to operate to look seriously at all these points raised by the former special IMF committee, could be left in abeyance.

And then, as one finance minister said: "Floating rates are working nowadays much better than we all thought they would."

Given such a situation it is hardly surprising that the financing committee meetings nowadays closely resemble colourful Italian street markets. The developing countries always announce a long list of wares for sale on the eve of the meeting.

This time, as so often before, the list included a 100 per cent rise in member country quotas; All I can say about the Brazilian development is that it is likely to be a joint venture."

Mr Jack Lowe, managing director of Sir W. H. Bailey, will also be the chief executive of the new company. He is the current chairman of the British Valve Manufacturers Association.

As usual, these goods looked so expensive that there were no buyers among the market's few rich customers—the United States, Japan, Germany, Holland, Switzerland and the surplus oil-producing nations.

Britain, on a change, was in the comfortable position having secured large credits from the IMF of being neither a buyer nor a seller. Mr Healey no doubt viewed his role in these modified IMF proceedings as that of an "honest broker".

The market is now closed. The dealers will no doubt try to secure some private sales in the months ahead and at least prepare the ground for when the market reopens in late September in Washington.

Frank Vogl

Retailers press for softer price code

By Patricia Tisdall

Retailers are to continue to press for an easing of margin controls in discussions with Government before the price control proposals at present before Parliament are finally agreed.

Mr Joseph Godber, chairman of the Retail Consortium, outlined a series of amendments which the consortium is asking to be incorporated in the new code in a meeting of the National Association of Retailers at the weekend.

He made it clear that his members have already insisted that they are unduly constrained by the existing price code and will be negotiating for changes in the proposed new system, due to take effect from August 1.

In particular, retailers want the 10 per cent cut in gross

Brokers expect more tax cuts in autumn

By Caroline Atkinson

Tax cuts in the autumn, with promises of more to come in next April's Budget, are predicted today by the stockbrokers Phillips and Drew in their latest monthly economic forecasts. They expect this to be the price for TUC agreement on further wage restraint after the end of the present pay policy on July 30.

A 4 per cent fall in retail prices during the present pay round will make the formulation of a phase three pay deal more difficult, but the stockbrokers still expect an agreement eventually.

Average earnings in the next pay round will rise by 15 per cent by the end of that year.

The protracted negotiations must stop; it is threatening the future survival of the industry. Time has run out. An order for Drax "B" must be placed now," it adds.

Babcock received its last order from the Central Electricity Generating Board in 1970.

Babcock warning of Drax threat to plant suppliers

By Roger Viehouse
Energy Correspondent

A stern warning that prolonged government delays in deciding on the advance orders for the second stage of the modified power station at Drax in Yorkshire is threatening the future survival of the power generation industry has been sent to Ministers by shop stewards and management at Babcock & Wilcox.

The company is currently discussing a merger of its boiler-making interests with those of Clarke Chapman, suggested by the Central Policy Review Staff as a prerequisite to bringing forward the ordering of the second power station by two years.

BRITISH PRINTING CORPORATION

"There are encouraging signs of increased activity in Printing, Packaging results so far are excellent and we also expect another good year in Publishing, particularly overseas."

Points from the review of the Chairman, Mr. Peter Robinson.

PROSPECTS: With further improvement in the economy BPC should be able to benefit from recent investment of recent years.

TRADING PROFITS: Before interest increased from £7.2m to £8m.

DIVIDEND: An unchanged dividend is recommended—but of £1.25 per share following interim of 1p.

1975	1976
£7.60	£7.00
147,515	143,394
£1,315	4,736
6.0p	Earnings per ordinary share
160p	Net tangible assets per ordinary share

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts may be obtained from The Secretary, The British Printing Corporation Ltd., Print House, 44 Great Queen Street, WC2B 5AS.



advice of independent advisers, might prove higher than the Aitken family would consider appealing. Should they then fail to take up their rights against their own shareholding, the underwriters would then gain complete control of Beaverbrook.

It is clear that Sir James's proposals take into account the fundamental inability of Sir Max Aitken to sign away any part of his group even to his son. Lord Rothermere is the only one to have been unable to put his name to paper, since Mr. Vere Harmsworth, who could have signed his part of a contract agreed to by both parties, also delayed and must now be regretting his failure to observe the City's unwritten laws about signing first and writing the small print afterwards.

The return to London of Viscount Rothermere is as significant as the appointment of S. G. Warburg. Lord Rothermere is president of Associated Newspapers, a post created when he made his son, Mr. Vere Harmsworth, executive chairman.

His proposals, which would also be an active chairman and controller of Daily Mail and General Trust, despite his 79 years, and it is this company which controls Associated by holding more than 51 per cent of Associated's shares.

Apart from staff reductions, there would be a harsh look at other costs and especially at the five or six editions a day that cost so much on evening newspapers. A cutback, probably to two or three editions, would mean an identical cut in the Evening News and the loss of the Saturday News, which would involve even further redundancies.

While Beaverbrook is modernized at a cost of about £5.5m, and brought all its staff together in a £2m building, the modernization fails short of technical advances which could save considerably more in costs and lead to even lower staff numbers at the final stages of the reconstruction of the Beaverbrook group.

MANAGEMENT

Edited by Rodney Cowton

The fifth in a series of case studies describing the circumstances leading to the loss of a job

A contentious issue of overtime

The case

Mrs Clara Copley was employed as an order clerk at the Hemel Hempstead depot of the wholesale grocery business, Foodstuffs Distributor's Trading Company.

She began employment with the firm on November 1, 1974, and was given written particulars about her terms and conditions in accordance with the Contract of Employment Act. A statement made reference to the effect that she was required to rock a 37-hour week, and that overtime was voluntary.

She was one of eight order clerks all working under the same terms and conditions which included a group bonus scheme. This was calculated on the basis of the number and accuracy of orders processed.

During the 18 months up to May 1975, there were little overtime working in the department was requested. On the odd occasion when it did arise there were always three or four more clerks willing to take it on. They were paid at the rate of time and a half, but the bonus scheme did not operate.

During May, 1975, the work load increased owing to a transfer of some of the company's business from the faraway depot to Hemel Hempstead. The extra work was insufficient to justify the

Dismissal and the law

by Geoff Smith

The characters and the company described are fictitious and do not represent any person or organization in real life.

recruitment of additional clerks at that time, although it was envisaged that further staff would be taken on at a later date when even more work was to be transferred to Hemel Hempstead.

Meanwhile, management decided that the company could cope if each of the order clerks were to work an hour's overtime on the evenings of Monday to Wednesday inclusive every week.

The depot manager, Mr Albert Frost, had held a meeting with the eight order clerks and explained the problem. Subject to their agreement, he proposed that an extra hour be worked on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings at the recognized overtime rate of time and a half and that the group bonus scheme would apply. He added that the company did not envisage the overtime as a permanent arrangement but it was likely to last for a few months.

Mr Tom Eddou, who generally acted as spokesman for the

clerks, said: "It seems a fair deal to me and I reckon that we should help the company over its difficulties". Three other clerks spoke in support. Albert Frost asked if any of the others would like to say anything but there were no further comments. Mrs Copley was among those who did not speak. The depot manager then proposed that the new arrangement should be put in writing on the following Monday.

On that day all of the clerks, except Mrs Copley, continued to work after the usual finishing time of five o'clock. On the following morning Mr Sam Franklin, the office supervisor, spoke to Mrs Copley about the overtime and the agreement made with the depot manager the previous week.

She said: "My contract clearly states that overtime is voluntary and therefore I am not prepared to work over. I have children of school age and I am not going to leave them alone in the house for longer than is absolutely necessary".

Would the tribunal have found fair or unfair dismissal?

Assessment

of commercial security and causing disharmony in the workplace.

In *Robinson v Flitwick Flotex Ltd*, 1975, the Bedford tribunal held that Robinson had been fairly dismissed for some other substantial reason when he was the only employee in his section to refuse to work overtime. The company had been experiencing difficulty in getting finished items out of the workplace at the end of the working day so that they could be transported first thing on each morning following.

It is important, however, in cases such as this for the employer to comply with the Code of Industrial Relations Practice. A dismissal for some other substantial reason must be reasonable.

In particular, where changes, felt necessary for business reasons, are to be introduced the employer should consult with the employees concerned and obtain an acceptance of the proposals by a majority. Individual persuasion ought to be attempted for those who remain opposed. Finally, before dismissal occurs, individuals who refuse to go along with the changes should be warned.

In the case of Mrs Clara Copley it appears that the requirements of the code on consultation and warning were met.

The author is a member of the staff at Ashridge Management College.
© Times Newspapers Ltd. 1977.

BIM shifts its ground over worker directors

The British Institute of Management is submitting to the Government detailed proposals for a possible form of legislation under which industrial democracy could be introduced in Britain.

The proposals are being put forward as part of the Government's search for a basis for legislation which would command widespread support and which would not evoke the sense of outrage which the original proposals of the Bullock committee elicited.

The BIM's scheme differs substantially from the Bullock proposals and to some extent from the proposals which the institute itself put forward to the Bullock committee a year ago.

The institute's revised ideas are now circulating privately among its branches, and, subject to comment from the membership, they will be discussed in a meeting with the Department of Trade within the next week or two.

As a direct consequence of managers' anger at what they regarded as the extreme nature of the Bullock committee's recommendations, the BIM has in one respect modified its position to make it less favourable to trade unions.

Originally the BIM believed that the appointment of employee representatives to a board of directors should only be made if all the recognized trade unions agreed to such appointments being made. It also recognized that there might be circumstances in which it would be appropriate for a full-time trade unionist to become a worker director of a company of which he was not an employee.

However, the paragraph which dealt with these points has now been re-drafted to eliminate any reference to trade unions. The BIM now appears to contemplate only employees of a company as being eligible to be worker directors. It says that the appointment of employee representatives should be made only if "both parties" are in agreement, and the method of election would be by ballot of all employees.

It also envisages separate constituencies for manual, white collar, and managerial employees. This seems to me to be highly implausible. I cannot believe that employers in a manufacturing nation of more than a hundred years standing do not understand precisely the value of engineers.

Finally, can engineers and scientists really put their hands up and say "I am a scientist compared with musicians, social workers, school teachers, writers, politicians and so on, they are poorly paid?" Considerate the huge sums of money poured daily into the pockets of engineers and scientists for producing things like the TSR2. Imagine what we would get if instead they sponsored the arts and the humanities.

Yours faithfully,

DAVID F. HEATHFIELD,
Lecture in Economics,
Department of Economics,
The University,
Southampton SO9 5NH.

April 27.

Programming teachers for industry's needs

The teachers of management seem worried. At the annual conference of the Association of Teachers of Management (ATM), held in Bristol last month, changes in the roles of both managers and their teachers seemed to be causing concern, or at least reflection, among participants. Although no solutions to the problems posed by changing roles emerged clearly, the meeting demonstrated a growing concern that experience-based learning, and teaching, was becoming necessary.

In one session summarizing the changes in the manager's role, four rapporteurs—Derek Pugh, Eric Newbigging, David Casey, and John Morris—described a number of trends that create uncertainty. The first is the enormous acceptance, compared with a few years ago, that value differences exist and must be respected.

Ten years ago, a manager could say: "We are in business to make a profit." Today, evaluating the success of a manager of a company, is much more difficult. One of the most important changes in

the manager's role is that he must operate in an environment where the differences in values are explicit.

The rapporteurs believed both radical and conservative attitudes to change in management were evident. The conservative view is one of steady, evolutionary, organic change, with a continuing emphasis on leadership. "Managers still have decisions to make." The radical view, on the other hand, holds that there will be even more radical changes. The key word is "turbulence" and for teachers that is the attitude of "learning to learn".

Another change, affecting managers in the openness of the business system today, more permeable to, and affected by, the outside environment, giving managers less control of resources. The question of shareholders versus employees arises more often. This gives rise to another important change—in legitimacy.

With the concomitant change in authority relationships as more workers are young and better educated and thus reluctant to accept authoritarian orders or managerial tasks, the legitimacy of "leadership" comes into question. Eric New-

bidding highlighted the problem. "The word 'manipulation' is now applied to what used to be known as 'leadership', showing the organization knowing the hidden agenda, picking up the rules of the game before anyone else. And with the change comes a new view of the management teacher as a manipulator. What used to be 'sophisticated' is now 'sophism'. All the words that used to be good are now somehow shameful. Roles and structure may be eroding while functions and tasks are growing, changing, getting more complicated and difficult as more parties are involved."

The changes in British management were highlighted by three foreign speakers, Jan Pärsson from Sweden, Peter Hesse from Germany, and Y. Funaki from Japan. Each mentioned the British manager as self-centred, rather than focused on his product, his subordinates, or the group within which he works.

The approach to management learning occurred a number of times throughout this year's ATM conference. There seemed an almost overt consensus, emphasized by the Training Services Agency discussion paper on management training, that in-company, problem-oriented education activities offer one hope for effective education in a rapidly changing management world.

Nancy Foy

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A new impetus to the cause of high productivity

From Sir Vincent Teesom and D. F. Heathfield. Sir, Higher productivity has long been realized as a key to economic growth. It is not the only key but we must face the fact that a more per cent increase would have a startling effect on our present-day problems. What we must ask if we are not to be relegated to second class status is a joint effort by management, workpeople, trades unions, officers and staff of the BCPA and the PA's represented a new drive in the task of making clear the need for more efficient use of our resources and promoting the means whereby this can be done. The conference was encouraged by a forthright message from the Minister of State, Prince Philip. So here was a body of influential people determined to foster means of helping firms directly with information, advice and educational services of a high standard on a self-financing basis. The all important communications and liaison is being provided to them by the BCPA through its newly appointed chief executive, David Bailey, who also has the task of ensuring that the productivity movement as a whole through this body productivity associations were set up in localities to work with industry and promote better methods.

When the government grant ceased four years ago these associations, in a process of merging, modified its position to make it less favourable to trade unions.

As a direct consequence of managers' anger at what they regarded as the extreme nature of the Bullock committee's recommendations, the BIM has in one respect modified its position to make it less favourable to trade unions.

Originally the BIM believed that the appointment of employee representatives to a board of directors should only be made if all the recognized trade unions agreed to such appointments being made. It also recognized that there might be circumstances in which it would be appropriate for a full-time trade unionist to become a worker director of a company of which he was not an employee.

However, the paragraph which dealt with these points has now been re-drafted to eliminate any reference to trade unions. The BIM now appears to contemplate only employees of a company as being eligible to be worker directors. It says that the appointment of employee representatives should be made only if "both parties" are in agreement, and the method of election would be by ballot of all employees.

It also envisages separate constituencies for manual, white collar, and managerial employees. This seems to me to be highly implausible. I cannot believe that employers in a manufacturing nation of more than a hundred years standing do not understand precisely the value of engineers.

Finally, can engineers and scientists really put their hands up and say "I am a scientist compared with musicians, social workers, school teachers, writers, politicians and so on, they are poorly paid?" Considerate the huge sums of money poured daily into the pockets of engineers and scientists for producing things like the TSR2. Imagine what we would get if instead they sponsored the arts and the humanities.

This is history, but what is important is that on the joint initiative of its board and the productivity associations with the participation of the TUC, this is always a better way".

Yours faithfully,

VINCENT TEESOM,
45 Common View,
Letchworth,
Hertfordshire.

April 27.

Inflation relief against capital gains tax

From Mr G. W. Koenigsberger. Sir, Mr Oliver Starkey, in his article (April 27) on the Finance Bill, is quite right in saying that the most urgent need now is for some inflation relief to be given against capital gains tax. But he goes on to assert that an indexation system would be sophisticated and complex; and he therefore favours "crude twotring" instead.

I—and, of course, others—appreciated this problem when the tax was first imposed in 1965. I therefore drafted an amendment which was moved by Messrs Heath, Barber, Walker and others on behalf of the Conservative Opposition. It gave full relief for inflation by reference to the index of retail prices.

Described flatteringly as a "brilliant scientific amendment" by one Labour member, it was rejected by the Labour Government, not because of any supposed complexity, but on the ground, incomprehensible to me, of its discrimination against employees whose wages were not similarly subjected to inflation.

My amendment may arguably have been sophisticated. But it was perfectly simple and its adoption today would solve the problem. I am, however, bound to add that the cost to the Exchequer would be high in relation to the amount of capital gains tax currently being collected.

Yours faithfully,
C. W. KOENIGSBERGER,
10 Old Square,
Lincoln's Inn,
London WC2A 3SU.

Offensive literature

From Mr A. E. Schur. Sir, I have only recently read Mr J. R. Ridge's letter (April 21).

Some years ago I had a spate of communications from my Inspector of Taxes that were misaddressed and on this being brought to his attention, he was assured that steps had been taken to avoid such mistakes in future. More than once.

On one occasion I pointed out the risk of my suffering dire punishment should I fail to make the return within the 30 days, through no fault of my own, but merely because a form had never reached me. For the last two or three years (apart from one minor hitch) there have been no such errors in engineering.

The first supports the hypothesis that there is a surplus of engineers relative to other professions in the United Kingdom. The significance of the second depends on the second direction of causation. Professor French assumes that poor pay for engineers causes poor performance. Would it not be more reasonable to... that poor performance results in poor pay? The third again supports the hypothesis that we have too many engineers—so many in fact that jobs have to be found for them (*Concorde*) and still they are being imported to other professions (as indeed I was). The answer is to train fewer engineers, this will simultaneously avoid the often painful arbitration of other professions in later years and bid up the rates of those who remain.

The first scheme provides for a code of participative practice which would give guidance for organizations in the direction of participative agreements within three years of any legislation coming into force. It proposes that worker directors should not constitute more than one third of the membership of a board. The BIM scheme provides for a code of participative practice which would give guidance for organizations in the direction of participative agreements within three years of any legislation coming into force. It proposes that worker directors should not constitute more than one third of the membership of a board.

Both schemes provide for arbitration and conciliation in the event of an inability to negotiate a participative agreement, but whereas at one stage it believed the outcome should be binding on both sides, it would now have the recommendations which emerged from arbitration put to a ballot.

RC

Strike call a blight on Ulster's revival hopes

Rejection by a vast number of trade unions in Northern Ireland of the call by loyalist "extremists" for strike action throughout the Province is, to say the least, heartening to the Government. It comes at a crucial stage in the fight for economic survival in Northern Ireland.

The lead was given by 9,000 shipyard workers at Harland

would cripple the Province, ruin industry, and put thousands out of work, perhaps permanently. The relief for those who have worked hard to clinch the deal for the Ulster yard.

The timing of the Harland and Wolff announcement was accidental. It could have been made two weeks ago had not Mr Mason been awaiting clearance from the EEC. It will be revealed that the last strike in 1974 brought the country to its knees and put innumerable people out of business some of them permanently. Unless repetition is avoided, a great deal of bad feelings by government and industrialists will have gone for nothing.

Mr Mason has consistently argued that the answer to the killings and bombings in the province is an economic one. Indications that the corner is being turned are now clear. Apart from last Wednesday's welcome news of the ship orders, an impressive list of new investment projects has appeared. Since last September, 2,000 new jobs in a ship expansion scheme; Berkshire, nationalized the textile people at Londonderry, 300 jobs in £1.5m investment; Synthetic Industries Incorporated, at Newry, 170 jobs and £5m investment; Gallaher's £8m investment.

The Synthetic Industries project is the first new United States investment in Northern Ireland since 1969. There has in fact been total American investment in the province of some £120m by 32 companies up to May, 1976, and recent expansions involve new investment of £29m and the creation of 1,200 jobs.

Ronald Kershaw

make the present look like paradise; bereft of the basic equipment for survival.

In the few years that remain to us, we have to develop a manufacturing industry oriented to the capital goods needs of a world ever shorter of all resources, in which the oil-fuelled internal combustion engine will rapidly have to be phased out together with everything that goes with it. We have to adapt our own institutions to a state that recognizes transport of goods and people as a cost component of daily growing significance; and the need for personal and industrial on-site self-sufficiency as paramount.

We have to develop the whole range of available and embryonic electronic communications, so as to provide a substitute in organizing corporate action; for bringing people, and all that

goes with them, together. The investment implications for industry, agriculture, transport, communications; and the need to reorganize government and corporate decision-making processes along devolved lines, predicated a revolution that transcends anything that we have accomplished in our history, save possibly between 1922 and 1945.

Unless the political message with all its implications is spelled out, it will not happen. If it does not happen we shall, within a decade or so face a decline in subsistence levels of existence from which it is difficult to see any hope of future recovery.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID GREEN,
Rhydwr Harding,
Castell Morris,
Nr Hayfordwest,
Pembrokeshire SA62 5EJ.
April 27.

Available from
McGRAW-HILL BOOK COMPANY (UK) LTD.,
Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 2QZ
Telephone: Maidenhead 23431

576 pp £39.50

How does the performance of your company compare with the average in your industry and in other industries?

British Industries

a Comparison of Performance.

Compiled by E. G. Wood

This new report spans 11 years and 150 industries and is

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Measuring the pace of corporate borrowing

Interest rates continue their slide—rather faster perhaps than the authorities would like—but as yet there is precious little sign that anyone wants any of the cheaper money now available. Given the speed of the fall in interest rates and the fact that people are presumably waiting to see if money will become even cheaper, it is probably fair to argue that it is still early days.

Even so, one might have expected banks and the like to have noticed rather more inquiry about financing possibilities by this stage. Indeed, most of the clearest continue to report that as far as they are concerned the industrial and commercial sector remains in hibernation. ICFC, which deals with smaller companies, reports some signs that things may be stirring, but FCL, which handles larger companies, has hardly had a bite recently.

The fact of the matter is that lower interest rates are not in themselves going to stimulate increased industrial activity. And, as things stand, many companies now have reasonably strong balance sheets, adequate liquidity and little prospect of significant increase in activity, at least in the short-run. True, the corporate sector emerged from 1976 deficit, but evidence of financing there was almost certainly a comfortable surplus.

True, too, the high rate of inflation in the first half of this year has to be financed. In this score, however, improving profitability will generally provide the answer, albeit that Brooke Bond and a number of other commodity-oriented companies have recently shown exceptional rises in commodity prices may require more fundamental action.

In general terms, however, it hard to envisage a substantial revival in demand for funds in the corporate sector until diversely feels distinctly more confident, particularly about a sustainable revival in industrial output.

That could well come later this summer, given the evidence of a falling inflation rate, balance of payments recovery and an acceptable incomes policy.

If it does, the same kind of combination might even create the right conditions for the resumption of the moribund long-term bond market. But, at present, rates of 14 per cent plus are hardly a going proposition, even though a number of companies might well like to rear up their balance sheets with an increased element of long term debt.

Beaverbrook

Facing the future

James Goldsmith's eleventh-hour incursion into the affairs of the Beaverbrook newspaper group has complicated an already confused affair. Even from the point of view of outside shareholders it should help to sort out once and for all the future shape of the company.

For one thing, it now appears unlikely that Beaverbrook will bid on as an independent company with an outright bid from Sir James or the *Associated Press* group now widely canvassed possibilities.

Just as significantly, it looks as though Sir James's minimum bid for cash injection will be eventual control of the group and an end to the 'elite' voting structure which concentrates control of the company with the Aitken family.

Of course, the underlying worth of the Beaverbrook group is going to be occupying a good



Sir Ian Morrow, chairman of the Laird Group, optimistic forecast for 1977.

many financial brains over the next few weeks, given the redundancy and rationalization costs of putting Associated and Beaverbrook together and the offsetting benefits of Associated's using the Beaverbrook plant, while Sir James plans will inevitably involve heavy redundancy costs as well.

However, a bid valuing Beaverbrook at say £20m would appear generous to most standards, and represent a discount of only a tenth on the assets of around 140p a share at present (after the recent sale of Tullage House).

If there is no outright bid, and it looks at the moment as if Sir James is trying to avoid this, the question remains as to how long Beaverbrook can limp along without some major surgery at the *Daily Express*. Mounting borrowings this year coupled with an immediate cash outflow of £620,000 resulting from interest charges on half its £8m FFI loan would be enough to strain any company let alone one that will be struggling to break even this year or next.

Meanwhile Sir James will need to make at least a one-for-three rights issue on terms that the Aitken family decline to take up to give him control of the Beaverbrook group though at present all that would cover is this year's loss on the *Daily Express*. As it is if Associated enter the fray with a full bid, it is likely that their equally awkward voting structure via the *Daily Mail* and General Trust will entail some form of capital construction.

Property shares

The bid

SEASON

We are now well into the bid season, with the market spotting takeovers around every corner. Aware that so many clients still ignore the subtleties of both fundamental and chart research, preferring the time-honoured system to "sell in May and go away", stockbrokers can be forgiven for their annual flood of takeover tips around this time. And if property shares tend to top the speculative lists year after year the cynics should not dismiss this passing enthusiasm for the sector as a means of exciting a little interest in what, in terms of shares dealt, has become with only one or two exceptions a near moribund area of the market.

There is usually a grain of truth and a seasoning of commercial logic in such speculation, hence the by now almost

tediously repetitive forecasts of a bid for Peaches Property.

Peachey's well-publicized management problems do not detract from an asset base of 70p a share. And speculators, who took the shares to 51p last week before news of the Department of Trade investigation in 73p from the price have been casting around for sight of a bidder able to resolve the management succession problem—and for all.

Lourdo has said firmly that it does not want to add Peaches to London City, and Westaffre Properties, and any other enclaves it had for the share may have been dampened by the prospect of having to deal with a protracted DoT investigation.

But who can claim to be able to fathom the mind of Mr Rowland?

As with talk of a bid for Regional Properties, Allatt-London, Chesterfield, City Offices and so forth, speculation is amusing and it may very occasionally be profitable. But for the average investor in competition with professional market dealers it is generally pointless.

There are sufficient good quality shares in the sector, some of which have genuine long-term appeal as bid targets and most of which now look significantly undervalued.

It is to the latter that we must turn to avoid the fringe stocks where, if a bid does not materialize investors can periodically expect to be moved down by stampedes of stale bulls.

Laird Group

Nationalization benefits

Laird Group finally lost its Scottish Aviation business to the Government last Friday and will hand over its 50 per cent stake in Cammell Laird Shipbuilders on July 1.

Details of compensation terms have yet to be hammered out. But cash for the nationalized assets, held in the books at £25m (Scottish Aviation's net asset value at the end of 1975) and the nominal value put on the shipbuilding stake in June 1970, has already been earmarked to pad out a balance sheet showing the effects of supporting a turnover up by a quarter last year to £10.5m.

Apart from the steel side, which has been hit by the industry-wide recession, Laird's investment in the general engineering and transport operations unaffected by nationalization continued to pay off in 1976. The big move into motor components and expansion of engineering capacity in recent years enabled the division to contribute £4.8m against 1975's £2.5m to trading profit.

And the transport company continues to grow, producing £9.9m more at £27m with a £110m order book for its Rapid Transport equipment underpinning future growth.

Dr Zubaran said that talks have been held with the British National Oil Corporation, the Offshore Supplies Office, and other commercial organizations in Britain, in an attempt to secure some kind of cooperation over the supply of equipment and technical expertise.

Simultaneously, there is increased activity on the oil front, both on land and offshore. Dr Guillermo Zubaran, the Argentine Secretary of Energy, has said that his hopes that his country will be self-sufficient in oil within the next two years. He estimated that reserves were around 2,160 million barrels and that demand would reach 2.1 million barrels by 1985. In order to increase production, foreign companies were being invited to tender for primary and secondary oil recuperation, particularly in Tierra del Fuego. This is one of the most desolate areas of the world with winds speeds of up to 125 mph on land and extremely severe conditions at sea.

Dr Zubaran said that talks

have been held with the British National Oil Corporation, the Offshore Supplies Office, and other commercial organizations in Britain, in an attempt to secure some kind of cooperation over the supply of equipment and technical expertise.

Most of the hydrocarbon reserves in Tierra del Fuego are in the form of gas and YPF estimates that total proven reserves are around 24,000 million cubic metres. Until now the gas has been simply flared off as there has been no means of processing and transporting it on a substantial scale. Flaring has been reduced to about 1.5 million cubic metres a day now, although as one flies south across the Magellan Straits from the Argentine mainland to Tierra del Fuego (which literally means Ireland) dozens of flaring wells can be seen lighting up the wild, flat landscape in the northern part of the island.

As the Downing Street summit gets closer, the headlines will increasingly be taken up with the superficial and the personalized aspects of the event.

That is one inevitable and perhaps necessary level of interest in such a gathering.

It would be surprising, however,

if with a host as genial and a

President of the United States as

eagerly outgoing, that the problems at this level got to the point where the consultations became a failure.

The various draft communiqués for the end of the meeting will also contain phrases about "useful and constructive exchanges of view".

There will be another level to the talks with which the eventual communique will be concerned.

In the minds of the British a dominant theme is still the extent in which the better placed countries, with the strongest balance of payments positions, will take the lead in promoting a more rapid economic recovery in the non-communist industrial world.

It is being said that early British

drafts of a possible communiqué on this point look sadly isolated.

President Carter will be under some

polite pressure to explain how his

dropping of the income tax rebate

scheme is compatible with his previous views about the need for co-ordinated action on an international scale to stimulate the world economy.

The new line that the evidence

of impeding spontaneous and sustained

expansion for the American economy

has suddenly become overwhelming

may be less than conclusive in other

countries. Certainly German and Japanese

listeners will consider that the moral

pressure on them to engage in general

negotiation for the general good has been

reduced if not removed. And similarly

the President will want to convince his

listeners that his energy policy in fact

represents a basis on which the lead

can provide leadership in forming a global

energy policy for the rest of this cen-

tury and beyond.

But the question of whether history

will look back on the Downing Street

summit as a success will depend on

none of these things looked at in this kind

of perspective. There are three points

of structural crisis in the economy

of the free world today.

The first is about whether the con-

trol of inflation and the continuation of

a roughly open society are compatible.

The second is about whether the mixed

economics of the industrial

nations have within them the required

dynamic to avoid ever rising unemploy-

ment as demand remains sluggish and

technology advances.

And the third is about whether the gap

between the relative affluence of

industrial countries and the absolute

poverty of non-oil producing states is

one which must widen until there is

an explosion.

The straight line projection of pres-

ent trends is, for the United States,

that the energetic President Carter will

try to resolve these problems and will

fail. For this country, it is that the

Government will be thrown out at the

next election and that a Conservative

government under Mr Thatcher will

also fail to find a solution. If that were

to be the case, in the United States,

here and elsewhere, by the end of that

time the social and political structures

in which we live would have been

damaged past recognition and beyond

repair.

A meeting such as Downing Street

cannot in itself alter such establishe

d trends. But equally problems which are deeply

rooted will only respond if they are

being treated by policies which are

based on genuine understanding, co-

operation and trust among the govern-

ment. If the Downing Street meetings

produce the beginnings of such an

understanding, it could never be

recorded in a communiqué, but it

would find its place in history.

Hugh Stephenson

Will the Downing St summit find a place in history?

As the Downing Street summit gets closer, the headlines will increasingly be taken up with the superficial and the personalized aspects of the event. That is one inevitable and perhaps necessary level of interest in such a gathering. It would be surprising, however, if with a host as genial and a President of the United States as eagerly outgoing, that the problems at this level got to the point where the consultations became a failure. The various draft communiqués for the end of the meeting will also contain phrases about "useful and constructive exchanges of view".

It is being said that early British drafts of a possible communiqué on this point look sadly isolated. But President Carter will be under some pressure to explain how his dropping of the income tax rebate scheme is compatible with his previous views about the need for co-ordinated action on an international scale to stimulate the world economy.

The new line that the evidence of impeding spontaneous and sustained expansion for the American economy has suddenly become overwhelming may be less than conclusive in other countries. Certainly German and Japanese listeners will consider that the moral pressure on them to engage in general

negotiation for the general good has been reduced if not removed. And similarly the President will want to convince his listeners that his energy policy in fact represents a basis on which the lead can provide leadership in forming a global energy policy for the rest of this century and beyond.

But the question of whether history will look back on the Downing Street summit as a success will depend on none of these things looked at in this kind of perspective. There are three points of structural crisis in the economy of the free world today.

The first is about whether the control of inflation and the continuation of a roughly open society are compatible.

The second is about whether the mixed economics of the industrial nations have within them the required dynamic to avoid ever rising unemployment as demand remains sluggish and technology advances.

And the third is about whether the gap between the relative affluence of industrial countries and the absolute poverty of non-oil producing states is one which must widen until there is an explosion.

The straight line projection of present trends is, for the United States,

that the energetic President Carter will try to resolve these problems and will fail. For this country, it is that the

DRAWING OF BONDS

REPUBLIC OF PORTUGAL

5% DOLLAR BONDS 1979/84

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the General Bond, 650 Bonds of \$1,000 have been purchased and surrendered by the Bank of Portugal in settlement of the instalment of the Standing Fund due 1st June 1977.

To complete the instalments, the following 617 Bonds have been drawn for repayment at par on the 1st June 1977, from which date interest accrued will cease to accrue:

	7	17	BONDS OF \$1,000	72	77	81	84
123	131	137	131	137	131	137	131
124	132	138	132	138	132	138	132
125	133	139	133	139	133	139	133
126	134	140	134	140	134	140	134
127	135	141	135	141	135	141	135
128	136	142	136	142	136	142	136
129	137	143	137	143	137	143	137
130	138	144	138	144	138	144	138
131	139	145	139	145	139	145	139
132	140	146	140	146	140	146	140
133	141	147	141	147	141	147	141
134	142	148	142	148	142	148	142
135	143	149	143	149	143	149	143
136	144	150	144	150	144	150	144
137	145	151	145	151	145	151	145
138	146	152	146	152	146	152	146
139	147	153	147	153	147	153	147
140	148	154	148	154	148	154	148
141	149	155	149	155	149	155	149
142	150	156	150	156	150	156	150
143	151	157	151	157	151	157	151
144	152	158	152	158	152	158	152
145	153	159	153	159	153	159	153
146	154	160	154	160	154	160	154
147	155	161	155	161	155	161	155
148	156	162	156	162	156	162	156
149	157	163	157	163	157	163	157
150	158	164	158	164	158	164	158
151	159	165	159	165	159	165	159
152	160	166	160	166	160	166	160
153	161	167	161	167	161	167	161
154	162	168	162	168	162	168	162
155	163	169	163	169	163	169	163
156	164	170	164	170	164	170	164
157	165	171	165	171	165	171	165
158	166	172	166	172	166	172	166
159	167	173	167	173	167	173	167
160	168	174	168	174	168	174	168
161	169	175	169	175	169	175	169
162	170	176	170	176	170	176	170
163	171	177	171	177	171	177	171
164	172	178	172	178	172	178	172
165	173	179	173	179	173	179	173
166	174	180	174	180	174	180	174
167	175	181	175	181	175	181	175
168	176	182	176	182	176	182	176
169	177	183	177	183	177	183	177
170	178	184	178	184	178	184	178
171	179	185	179	185	179	185	179
172	180	186	180	186	180	186	180
173	181	187	181	187	181	187	181
174	182	188	182	188	182	188	182
175	183	189	183	189	183	189	183
176	184	190	184	190	184	190	184
177	185	191	185	191	185	191	185
178	186	192	186	192	186	192	186
179	187	193	187	193	187	193	187
180	188	194	188	194	188	194	188
181	189	195	189	195	189	195	189
182	190	196	190	196	190	196	190
183	191	197	191	197	191	197	191
184	192	198	192	198	192	198	192
185	193	199	193	199	193	199	193
186	194	200	194	200	194	200	194
187	195	201	195	201	195	201	195
188	196	202	196	202	196	202	196
189	197	203	197	203	197	203	197
190	198	204	198	204	198	204	198
191	199	205	199	205	199	205	199
192	200	206	200	206	200	206	200
193	201	207	201	207	201	207	201
194	202	208	202	208	202	208	202
195	203	209	203	209	203	209	203
196	204	210	204	210	204	210	204
197	205	211	205	211	205	211	205
198	206	212	206	212	206	212	206
199	207	213	207	213	207	213	207
200	208	214	208	214	208	214	208
201	209	215	209	215	209	215	209
202	210	216	210	216	210	216	210
203	211	217	211	217	211	217	211
204	212	218	212	218	212	218	212
205	213	219	213	219	213	219	213
206	214	220	214	220	214	220	214
207	215	221	215	221	215	221	215
208	216	222	216	222	216	222	216
209	217	223	217	223	217	223	217
210	218	224	218	224	218	224	218
211	219	225	219	225	219	225	219
212	220	226	220	226	220	226	220
213	221	227	221	227	221	227	221
214	222	228	222	228	222	228	222
215	223	229	223	229	223	229	223
216	224	230	224	230	224	230	224
217	225	231	225	231	225	231	225
218	226	232	226	232	226	232	226
219	227	233	227	233	227	233	227
220	228	234	228	234	228	234	228
221	229	235	229	235	229	235	229
222	230	236	230	236	230	236	230
223	231	237	231	237	231	237	231
224	232	238	232	238	232	238	232
225	233	239	233	239	233	239	233
226	234	240	234	240	234	240	234
227	235	241	235</td				

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

Account Days: Dealings Began April 25, Dealings End, May 6. § Contango Day, May 9. Settlement Day, May 11.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Commercial Property



Newly restored buildings in Bridge Street, Cambridge, for Scottish Mutual Assurance.

Design for leisure in Dorset

Some property men are investigating the possibilities of leisure developments. An unusual opportunity for a scheme involving 183 acres of land on the grounds of Canford School, Dorset which is being offered for leasing to commercial developers.

The proposals for which planning permission has been obtained, include 12 squash courts, a sports hall, restaurant, swimming pool, a cinema or theatre with 350 seats, 10 tennis courts, 10 bowls courts. An area suitable for a nine-hole golf course and additional playing fields may also be included in the lease, which is being offered for sale by the governors through Savills.

Before becoming a school in 1923 Canford Park was the home of Lord Wimborne and for many years the school has been in the process of demolition and will retain extensive playing fields. The estimated resident population within a 20 minute drive of Canford Park is 25,000.

The more mundane field of industrial development work has started on the first phase of a new warehouse scheme close to Heathrow airport. The developer is Laing Developments Co and the site of five units of 100,000 sq ft each will be required from Black and Decker last summer.

The first phase will consist of six warehouses, including offices, with a total area of 3,000 sq ft. They will be built in two blocks of three units of 4,500 sq ft and 7,500 sq ft. The design allows for combinations to form larger premises if required.

The scheme, designed by the Black, Eversley Partnership, will comprise a complex of 100,000 sq ft of warehouse and office accommodation to be built during the next two years. The first phase is expected to be available for letting towards the end of the year. The agents are King and Cottrell.

In south Manchester, Nine Cross Investments, of Warrington, have begun work on the first phase of their 10-acre development on the site of a former airfield on Wythenshawe, which has shown signs of being unusually popular.

Martin Davies Ltd have taken a unit of 6,000 sq ft and 2,000 sq ft of freehold in the first phase, which has been purchased by Fling Freight Co. The site is

30 ft. Letting is through Healey and Baker. It is estimated that the ultimate investment in the estate will approach £15m.

Just completed in Cambridge is a large, modern new office block which has been erected on the corner of Bridge Street and Round Church Street behind existing properties. It is the final phase of a complete programme of shops and houses, many of which date back to the sixteenth century.

The scheme has been carried out by the Scottish Mutual Assurance Society and Saunders-Rouson were the architects. The new office building contains 18,810 sq ft and is being offered at a rent of £20,000 a year through Wimborne Green and Smith of London, Westley and Huff of Cambridge.

In Basingstoke tomorrow, Gatehouse House, the new film headquarters of the Wiggin's Teape group of papermakers, occupied it for many years. The whole of the company's production has been transferred to larger and more modern premises at London Colney, Hertfordshire.

The site covers 10 acres and presents a good opportunity for redevelopment, as the existing buildings are obsolete.

The Basingstoke Borough Council has indicated that it would like to see a continuation of industrial units on the site, as did Black & Decker on site of a replacement industrial development certificate for the obsolete buildings.

Officially opened last week was the first phase of the large Temple Farm Industrial Estate, built by the London City Council, in the northern boundary of St Albans.

Small Industrial Units from 2,000 sq ft up to 10,000 sq ft are available, and one unit of 10,000 sq ft with offices, rents are between £1.30 and £1.50 a sq ft. A further phase due for completion later this year will consist of small industrial units and nearly one million sq ft of industrial and warehouse space.

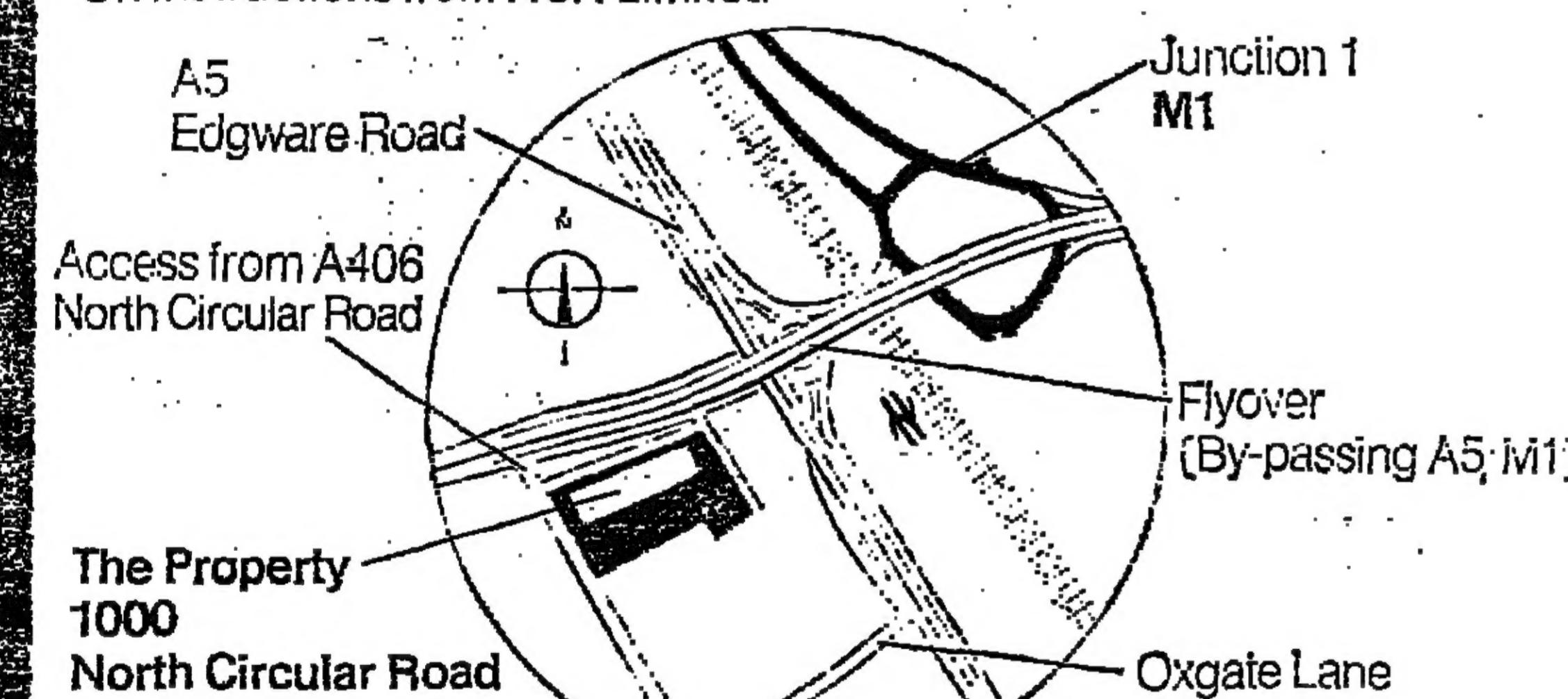
It is within about half a mile of the airport. Design is by John Gill Associates and contracts are being completed on several let units.

Small Industrial Units from 2,000 sq ft up to 10,000 sq ft are available, and one unit of 10,000 sq ft with offices. Rents are between £1.30 and £1.50 a sq ft. A further phase due for completion later this year will consist of small industrial units and nearly one million sq ft of industrial and warehouse space.

The letting was through Cluttons, and Vigers acted for the bank.

Gerald Ely

On instructions from NCR Limited



A Warehouse and Office Complex of 253,650sqft on a 10.5-Acre Site

For sale freehold—or to let in its entirety. Offers are invited.

The property comprises the following:- Warehouse and ancillary factory area, 168,520sqft./Office area, 61,048sqft/Subsidiary buildings—industrial (warehousing), 24,082sqft Total net usable floor area: 253,650sqft.

Current planning application for redevelopment for 446,000sqft of warehousing. This property is offered on the basis that the existing building can be substantially adapted or completely redeveloped to suit the prospective applicant's requirements.

All enquiries to

BERNARD THORPE & PARTNERS

1 Buckingham Palace Road, London SW1W 0WD Tel: 01-834 6890

An outstanding investment opportunity

455/473 Oxford Street W1

One of the finest retail positions in Oxford Street facing Marks & Spencers major store and Selfridges

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

SHOPPING FRONTAGE 165 FT

6 UNITS LET TO

MOTHERCARE LTD.
MIDLAND BANK TRUST CO. LTD.
ANGUS RESTAURANTS LTD. etc.

LONG LEASEHOLD

108 years unexpired at nominal fixed ground rent

ENTIRELY LET

at the very low income of £70,700 per annum

EXCEPTIONAL RENT REVIEWS IN 1987 & 1988

Healey & Baker

Electrical & Electronic Engineers
29 St George Street, Covent Garden,
London WC2E 8BG Tel: 01-529 5292

OF INTEREST TO INVESTORS

I am again active in the marketing of modestly priced units, ranging from £10,000 to £20,000. I invite inquiries from Developers and Purchasers, either generally or specifically:-

JACK MENDOZA, F.S.V.A.
180 Belsize Road,
Hove BN3 3YF
0273 72285

RICHMOND

Professional Offices, ground floor, Richmond. Superbly appointed & carpeted. Currently let by arrangement. Rent £1,200 per month. Lease by negotiation. Position on completion.

TELEPHONE 01-948 1281

COMMERCIAL STUDIO TO LET AT 101 ST GEORGE'S ROAD, RICHMOND, SURREY TW10 5JL. WITH PRIVATE PARKING, 100 FT FROM THE SIGN OF THE TIMES. SALLY EVANS ON 01-326 5231

Offices Office Sites Factories Warehouses

Telephone: 0733-68931, ext. 326

Chief Estates Surveyor:
Peterborough Development Corporation
P.O. Box 3, Peterborough PE1 1UJ.

A WAY TO SELL YOUR COMMERCIAL PROPERTY QUICKLY!

A new unit, now available, within the Monday Market Place, Enfield, London N13. 1st fl. with excellent potential waiting for your own creative input. Call Sally Evans on 01-326 5231

THE TIMES: UNDERSTANDS IT'S BUSINESS

Sally Evans on 01-326 5231

ARUNDEL

Freehold Shop for Annexes, Letted Building in Town Square. Excellent living accommodation.

£45,000
Radford & Co.,
21a High Street, Arundel
(0903) 882323

5 or 6 bedrooms, one with adjoining bathroom and dressing area, 2nd bathroom, characterful sitting room with open fireplace, dining room, fitted kitchen, gas central heating, large storage base. Enfranchisable 41 years.

£78,000 o.n.o. Phone 352 6189

LUXURY HOUSE IN HARROW ON THE HILL

Attractive large east panelled entrance hall with tiled floor. In hall, 2nd floor, 3rd floor, 4th floor, 5th floor, 6th floor, 7th floor, 8th floor, 9th floor, 10th floor, 11th floor, 12th floor, 13th floor, 14th floor, 15th floor, 16th floor, 17th floor, 18th floor, 19th floor, 20th floor, 21st floor, 22nd floor, 23rd floor, 24th floor, 25th floor, 26th floor, 27th floor, 28th floor, 29th floor, 30th floor, 31st floor, 32nd floor, 33rd floor, 34th floor, 35th floor, 36th floor, 37th floor, 38th floor, 39th floor, 40th floor, 41st floor, 42nd floor, 43rd floor, 44th floor, 45th floor, 46th floor, 47th floor, 48th floor, 49th floor, 50th floor, 51st floor, 52nd floor, 53rd floor, 54th floor, 55th floor, 56th floor, 57th floor, 58th floor, 59th floor, 60th floor, 61st floor, 62nd floor, 63rd floor, 64th floor, 65th floor, 66th floor, 67th floor, 68th floor, 69th floor, 70th floor, 71st floor, 72nd floor, 73rd floor, 74th floor, 75th floor, 76th floor, 77th floor, 78th floor, 79th floor, 80th floor, 81st floor, 82nd floor, 83rd floor, 84th floor, 85th floor, 86th floor, 87th floor, 88th floor, 89th floor, 90th floor, 91st floor, 92nd floor, 93rd floor, 94th floor, 95th floor, 96th floor, 97th floor, 98th floor, 99th floor, 100th floor, 101st floor, 102nd floor, 103rd floor, 104th floor, 105th floor, 106th floor, 107th floor, 108th floor, 109th floor, 110th floor, 111th floor, 112th floor, 113th floor, 114th floor, 115th floor, 116th floor, 117th floor, 118th floor, 119th floor, 120th floor, 121st floor, 122nd floor, 123rd floor, 124th floor, 125th floor, 126th floor, 127th floor, 128th floor, 129th floor, 130th floor, 131st floor, 132nd floor, 133rd floor, 134th floor, 135th floor, 136th floor, 137th floor, 138th floor, 139th floor, 140th floor, 141st floor, 142nd floor, 143rd floor, 144th floor, 145th floor, 146th floor, 147th floor, 148th floor, 149th floor, 150th floor, 151st floor, 152nd floor, 153rd floor, 154th floor, 155th floor, 156th floor, 157th floor, 158th floor, 159th floor, 160th floor, 161st floor, 162nd floor, 163rd floor, 164th floor, 165th floor, 166th floor, 167th floor, 168th floor, 169th floor, 170th floor, 171st floor, 172nd floor, 173rd floor, 174th floor, 175th floor, 176th floor, 177th floor, 178th floor, 179th floor, 180th floor, 181st floor, 182nd floor, 183rd floor, 184th floor, 185th floor, 186th floor, 187th floor, 188th floor, 189th floor, 190th floor, 191st floor, 192nd floor, 193rd floor, 194th floor, 195th floor, 196th floor, 197th floor, 198th floor, 199th floor, 200th floor, 201st floor, 202nd floor, 203rd floor, 204th floor, 205th floor, 206th floor, 207th floor, 208th floor, 209th floor, 210th floor, 211st floor, 212nd floor, 213rd floor, 214th floor, 215th floor, 216th floor, 217th floor, 218th floor, 219th floor, 220th floor, 221st floor, 222nd floor, 223rd floor, 224th floor, 225th floor, 226th floor, 227th floor, 228th floor, 229th floor, 230th floor, 231st floor, 232nd floor, 233rd floor, 234th floor, 235th floor, 236th floor, 237th floor, 238th floor, 239th floor, 240th floor, 241st floor, 242nd floor, 243rd floor, 244th floor, 245th floor, 246th floor, 247th floor, 248th floor, 249th floor, 250th floor, 251st floor, 252nd floor, 253rd floor, 254th floor, 255th floor, 256th floor, 257th floor, 258th floor, 259th floor, 260th floor, 261st floor, 262nd floor, 263rd floor, 264th floor, 265th floor, 266th floor, 267th floor, 268th floor, 269th floor, 270th floor, 271st floor, 272nd floor, 273rd floor, 274th floor, 275th floor, 276th floor, 277th floor, 278th floor, 279th floor, 280th floor, 281st floor, 282nd floor, 283rd floor, 284th floor, 285th floor, 286th floor, 287th floor, 288th floor, 289th floor, 290th floor, 291st floor, 292nd floor, 293rd floor, 294th floor, 295th floor, 296th floor, 297th floor, 298th floor, 299th floor, 300th floor, 301st floor, 302nd floor, 303rd floor, 304th floor, 305th floor, 306th floor, 307th floor, 308th floor, 309th floor, 310th floor, 311st floor, 312nd floor, 313rd floor, 314th floor, 315th floor, 316th floor, 317th floor, 318th floor, 319th floor, 320th floor, 321st floor, 322nd floor, 323rd floor, 324th floor, 325th floor, 326th floor, 327th floor, 328th floor, 329th floor, 330th floor, 331st floor, 332nd floor, 333rd floor, 334th floor, 335th floor, 336th floor, 337th floor, 338th floor, 339th floor, 340th floor, 341st floor, 342nd floor, 343rd floor, 344th floor, 345th floor, 346th floor, 347th floor, 348th floor, 349th floor, 350th floor, 351st floor, 352nd floor, 353rd floor, 354th floor, 355th floor, 356th floor, 357th floor, 358th floor, 359th floor, 360th floor, 361st floor, 362nd floor, 363rd floor, 364th floor, 365th floor, 366th floor, 367th floor, 368th floor, 369th floor, 370th floor, 371st floor, 372nd floor, 373rd floor, 374th floor, 375th floor, 376th floor, 377th floor, 378th floor, 379th floor, 380th floor, 381st floor, 382nd floor, 383rd floor, 384th floor, 385th floor, 386th floor, 387th floor, 388th floor, 389th floor, 390th floor, 391st floor, 392nd floor, 393rd floor, 394th floor, 395th floor, 396th floor, 397th floor, 398th floor, 399th floor, 400th floor, 401st floor, 402nd floor, 403rd floor, 404th floor, 405th floor, 406th floor, 407th floor, 408th floor, 409th floor, 410th floor, 411st floor, 412nd floor, 413rd floor, 414th floor, 415th floor, 416th floor, 417th floor, 418th floor, 419th floor, 420th floor, 421st floor, 422nd floor, 423rd floor, 424th floor, 425th floor, 426th floor, 427th floor, 428th floor, 429th floor, 430th floor, 431st floor, 432nd floor, 433rd floor, 434th floor, 435th floor, 436th floor, 437th floor, 438th floor, 439th floor, 440th floor, 441st floor, 442nd floor, 443rd floor, 444th floor, 445th floor, 446th floor, 447th floor, 448th floor, 449th floor, 450th floor, 451st floor, 452nd floor, 453rd floor, 454th floor, 455th floor, 456th floor, 457th floor, 458th floor, 459th floor, 460th floor, 461st floor, 462nd floor, 463rd floor, 464th floor, 465th floor, 466th floor, 467th floor, 468th floor, 469th floor, 470th floor, 471st floor, 472nd floor, 473rd floor, 474th floor, 475th floor, 476th floor, 477th floor, 478th floor, 479th floor, 480th floor, 481st floor, 482nd floor, 483rd floor, 484th floor, 485th floor, 486th floor, 487th floor, 488th floor, 489th floor, 490th floor, 491st floor, 492nd floor, 493rd floor, 494th floor, 49

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments arise on pages 21 and 23

NON-SECRETARIAL

nine eleven personnel

TEMP CONTROLLER

£4,000 + £.s.e.

Small business expansion. D/P client. We need experienced and loyal person to manage our premises, handle customers, liaise with suppliers, facilities to create success. Must be able to work evenings. Details from Brian Pittman 937 8201

Adventure

I need a clever boy to help me run Adventure. It's more than just an adventure job - it's a career with opportunities in helping people, a life for monitory, a good sense of humour, a strong sense of energy, a type of ability and knowledge of the adventure industry. If you're right for a niche for the future, you'll be trained with us. Details in situation in mind.

BE CHARITABLE

£4,000

We are people experts. We're the Personnel Department of Personnel International. You'll be working with a team of experts in training, developing and placing individuals in their ideal environment. Your initiative is as much a part of our culture as our commitment to quality service. Please ring 01-527 2111. PERSONNEL INTERNATIONAL, PERSONNEL HOUSE, 10 WILTON ROAD, S.W.1

INTERVIEWERS—TO TRAIN

Age 20-35. Entry £5,500. Need six interviews to commence. Training will be given. Good prospects increase on completion. Please ring 01-527 2111. PERSONNEL INTERNATIONAL, PERSONNEL HOUSE, 10 WILTON ROAD, S.W.1 Tel. 01-527 2111

ADMIN. PERSONNEL

£4,000 + £.s.e. We're looking for a busy, experienced Admin. Personnel. We're a small, friendly office. Details from JAYCAR CAREERS 739 2312

GET INTO JOURNALISM

Career prospects available in Press Office. No experience, busy office. £4,000 plus £.s.e. in L.

BROOK STREET BUREAU

907 5113

ADMIN. TYPIST/ASSISTANT

Qualified in College in S.W.7. To work in the Accounts and Vouchers Department. Excellent working conditions. Job satisfaction. Good salary. £4,000. Tel. 01-527 2111. DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency), 225 Regent Street, W.1

TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST

for busy W.I. film company. High standards essential. Salary £10 to 18 switchboard. Salary negotiable.

Tel. 01-437 8811

ORGANISE OTHERS AND LAISSE AT ALL LEVELS

TO £3,500

International Computer Services Company for an expert experienced Secretary. Starting salary £1,200 per month. Working hours 9am-5pm. 4 days a week. 2 weeks annual leave. Good prospects. Details from Mrs. G. M. H. Smith, 177 Chalcots Street, N.W.1. Tel. 01-527 2111

PAYOUT SUPERVISOR

TO £3,500

Excellent opening for general supervisor in a well-established firm of a famous hotel chain. 2 months probationary period. Full-time. Good prospects. Details from Mrs. E. M. N. Scott, 205 Brookgate, S.W.1. Tel. 01-527 2111

MATCH CLUB

61, Knightsbridge, S.W.1

An excellent sales girl to sell our beautiful clothes. Top salary. Tel. Please telephone. 335 1411.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION for the Press. Editorial Assistant with editorial or journalistic experience in a modern, progressive, international organization. Knowledge of French, German, Spanish and/or ability of foreign travel. Salary according to age and experience. Box 1116 J. The Times.

PLEASING PERSONALITIES required to join us in a busy W.I. office. We've got people ready to be appointed. Details needed. Escape from the rut and earn £3,000. Tel. 01-527 2111. DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency), 203 Regent Street, W.1

SCOTLAND WEST HIGHLANDS, Ochil Hills. A 2 ft. 6 in. complete young man (or preferably woman) to take charge of the new business premises. Tel. 0324 721 203.

£4,000 Manager/interviewer in a top level management position in a medium sized agency. Similar experience essential. Prospects of promotion for applicant. Call 01-527 5745.

REDUNDANT bored, underpaid. We can offer an interesting future in a large, well known company. Work is by telephone. Tel. 01-511 1098.

FURNISHED LETTINGS. negotiator for busy Mayfair office. Ability and experience. Good salary and perks. Details 01-527 9903.

INFORMATION OFFICER. Qualified. Maxxar Facilitating project hours. Tel. 01-527 5747. FLAIR for organising, cherry, and general public relations. Tel. 01-527 2111. CONCERNED. Ltd. Tel. 01-527 2111. DIRECTORS' Room. Call to see. Proprietary business. Young child. Purchased for £. Allocated to Friday. Ring Ron Marks 01-527 2111.

YOUNG SW. OFFICE requires immediately a young person with 2-3 years for young SW.3 office with good contacts and some experience. Good salary and perks. Details 01-527 2111.

SOLICITORS' Practice. Small firm. £1,000 + £.s.e. Tel. 01-527 2111. DESIGN GROUP w.r.t.—Needs young enthusiastic Secretary to organise small friendly office. Ring Alison 01-527 6222.

EDITORIAL SECRETARY (Audit) for Adult and Non-Fiction Books. Director, 18th Floor, Croydon Cold Storage, 18th Floor, Croydon, Surrey CR9 7PS. Tel. 01-661 0500.

ART GALLERY, S.W.1. needs part-time Secretary. Good general skills and general secretarial duties. Customer care. Tel. 01-527 6222.

CREATIVE DESIGN CO. W.G.B. needs P.A./Administrative. Tel. 01-527 6222. No shorthand. Some secretarial experience helpful. To run creative design studio. Details 01-527 6222.

OPPORTUNITY for energetic, imaginative, enthusiastic person to assist in running and managing advertising operations of a developing country. Tel. 01-527 0000 G.L.

SECRETARIAL

SECRETARY

(21 to 30)

A vacancy is immediately available in a large professional organisation situated at London Bridge. Young dynamic Partner requires a lively intelligent Secretary. Good general secretarial skills and good educational background essential. This position would appeal to a career minded person who would enjoy considerable client contact and an exciting working environment. In return we can offer:-

- * Good pay with regular reviews.
- * Modern air-conditioned offices.
- * Subsidised restaurant and bars.
- * Swimming pool and squash courts on premises.
- * Christmas bonus.
- * Friendly and social atmosphere.

For further details please ring 407 8269, ext. 3234.

INTERNATIONAL INTERIOR FURNISHING SECRETARY TO SALES MANAGER

From our West End head office we design and co-ordinate products and services and work with first class secretarial skills. Good organisational ability and willingness to learn rapidly. Good opportunities to progress. Ideal opportunity to break into P.R.

Please phone Terry Grant 01-527 5265 71 New Bond Street, W.1.

SECRETARIAL

FOCUS ON YOUNG JOB SEEKERS IN ADVERTISING & P.R.

ADVERTISING £2,000

The Agency needs bright, outgoing Sec/PAs with plenty of enthusiasm and a desire to learn. Lots of client contact, problems and opportunities for enthusiastic persons.

ADVERTISING £3,000

For senior Sec/PAs needed for financial institution. Lots of client contact. Lots of client contact. Good opportunities to progress.

£4,000

2 rounds wanted a bright, minded Sec/PAs to assist in the best lots of client contact. Press conferences and other opportunities.

£4,500

French/Spanish. £4,500 with shorthand in both languages for American Bank in E.C.2. Good fringe benefits.

SECRETARIES PLUS

223 SESS 170 BISHOPSGATE, E.C.2

£4,500 neg.

Secretary/shortorder Typist. £5,000 for busy Officers in E.C.2

£3,500

French/Spanish. £3,500 with shorthand in both languages for American Bank in E.C.2. Good fringe benefits.

SECRETARIES PLUS

170 BISHOPSGATE, E.C.2

WOMAN'S OWN

need a person with enthusiasm and energy to join a busy team answering reader's queries on a variety of subjects, principally including fashion and food.

The right applicant will have a good sense of humour, a good sense of energy, a type of ability and knowledge of the advertising industry. A little bit of time for a pitch for the future. You'll be trained with us. Details in situation in mind.

Write with personal and career details, including present address, to Gerald Jacobs, Head of Research, Women's Own, 200 Kings Estate, Tower Standard Street, London, S.E.1. LS.

JUST A LITTLE COMMONSENCE

Sec/PAs required and a responsible attitude to work, together with some clerical experience and a desire to learn. Good opportunities for promotion. £1,000 plus.

£1,500 plus £.s.e. Tel. 01-527 3661.

CLARITUDE LIMITED

RECEPTIONIST/TYPIST

Large Atmosphere. Oxford Circus.

Great opportunity for smart, well-qualified person in expanding Savory's friendly offices; very varied.

£1,500 plus

VIDAL SASSON

HAIROESSING GROUP

requires Personal Secretary 21+ to the Company Secretary in the West End. First class audio and video equipment, colour hairdressing ports plus £.V.s. and salary £3,000 plus.

RING 01-529 0513

THE MIDDLESSEX HOSPITAL

MEDICAL SCHOOL, W.1

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY MEDICINE

SECRETARY/SHORTHAND TYPIST

required by Senior Lecturer/Chairman of the post office interest and responsibility. The post is for a research team investigating sexually transmitted diseases. The best applicants will be doctors, nurses, medical students, dental nurses. Four weeks annual holiday. Salary £1,500 plus £.V.s. and £.s.e. Tel. 01-527 3661.

KEYSTONE AGENCY

278 4141

FABRICS—W.1

Be responsible for samples on display, deal with clients attending showings of new collections. Assist with promotional P.R. and advertising and sales in a busy commercial office. Initiative will make you a member of this friendly team and your secretarial skills will be rewarded monthly. If you are looking for variety, visit Cecilia French Ltd., 2nd floor, 104 Drury Lane, W.C.2. Tel. 01-527 2111.

PUBLISHING SECRETARY

Aged 22-30, to help female Print Buyer. Immediate start. W.I. office. Good communication, excellent typing and sense of humour more important than shorthand speed.

Salary £2,750 plus £.V.s. plus £.s.e.

LONDON CAREERS

01-794 0202

PERSONNEL AND PEOPLE

£3,500+

Join this International Drinks company for an interesting and challenging position. Your tasks will include correspondence, translating contracts, preparing reports, etc. Good opportunities for promotion. Details from Mrs. J. A. Parker, 102 Regent Street, W.1. Tel. 01-527 2111.

CIN CIN

£3,500

Join this International Drinks company for an interesting and challenging position. Your tasks will include correspondence, translating contracts, preparing reports, etc. Good opportunities for promotion. Details from Mrs. J. A. Parker, 102 Regent Street, W.1. Tel. 01-527 2111.

NO SHORTHAND

£3,000

This is an instant position for a busy, well-organised office. You will be required to type up to date to date to Recruitment Division—Lavelle & Rupert Curtis Ltd., 30 Southampton St., London, W.C.2.

ORGANISE CONFERENCES

Chance to attend conferences and major international delegations from members of the Chinese delegation. Hong Kong, Taiwan, Australia, Japan, America, Europe, Russia, etc. Good opportunities for promotion. Details from Mrs. J. A. Parker, 102 Regent Street, W.1. Tel. 01-527 2111.

COSMETICS P.A.

£3,500

Join our top cosmetic company, responsible representatives and salesmen. Good opportunities for promotion. Details from Mrs. J. A. Parker, 102 Regent Street, W.1. Tel. 01-527 2111.

YOUNG SECRETARY

£3,500

Join our top cosmetic company, responsible representatives and salesmen. Good opportunities for promotion. Details from Mrs. J. A. Parker, 102 Regent Street, W.1. Tel. 01-527 2111.

PA/SECRETARY

either sex, for West End import company. Requires inverted £.V.s. and £.s.e. Tel. 01-527 2111.

TRAINING POSITION—£3,000

As Secretary in Senior Executive in this year's International Conference, London, you will be required to manage the secretarial staff, attend meetings, represent the company at its meetings, and manage the secretarial staff. Details from Mrs. J. A. Parker, 102 Regent Street, W.1. Tel. 01-527 2111.

CAPABLE P.A. WITH MATURE OUTLOOK

General Manager of large organization off Fleet Street, London, requires capable P.A. with mature outlook. Details from Mrs. J. A. Parker, 102 Regent Street, W.1. Tel. 01-527 2111.

MUSIC—£3,500

SECRETARIAL

PRESTIGE SELECTION

TRAVELERS—Co-ordinate tour operations. Links with international hoteliers and airlines. Call Julia Smith.

PERSONNEL ASSISTANT—£2,400—Links with the Middle East. Be chauffeur driven to the office and enjoy free holiday accommodation. Call Julie Smith.

FASHION—£2,000—W.L.—Join us. Hong Kong on the latest design and deal with well known stores. Call Jacqueline Brooks.

DESIGN—£3,000—W.L.—Handle international calls—look after overseas visitors. Call Julie Smith.

TRAVEL/PERSONNEL—£2,700—Assist with training courses, legal and administrative and enjoy a career position. Call Julie Smith.

PUBLISHING—£1,700-£2,000 PRODUCTION—Handle layout, meal bookings and liaise with authors and editors. Call Pam Townsend.

JEWELLERY—£3,500—Organise busy bazaar—enjoy discounts and liaise with personnel. Call Jacqueline Brooks.

EMBASSY—£2,000—COMMISSION—Chance to attend meetings—meet ambassadors and officials. Call Pam Townsend.

ADMINISTRATION—£2,500—Assist with the GPO shop and help collate magazines. Call Julie Smith.

ADVERTISING/P.R.—£2,800-£3,200—Attend conferences and presentations. Deal with press releases. Call Pam Townsend.

NEWSPAPERS—£2,000—Assist reporters obtain features for newspapers. Call Pam Townsend.

ADVERTISING—£2,000 + TRAINEE—Help with time schedules and learn about advertising. Call Jacqueline Brooks.

DRAKE PERSONNEL

61 FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

332 8887

W.1 Film Company

requires Secretary—P.A. for production department. Experience of film distribution and marketing essential. Good organisational ability and an ability to work under pressure of greater importance.

SALARIES—£2,000 PLUS
BONUSES
TEL: 01-537 6357

ADMINISTRATION/AEROSPACE—£4,000 PLUS

Start of the year. As part of our fast moving American company, you will be based in London, working with the aerospace industry. Enjoy using your top level clients in every corner of the globe. A stimulating environment, excellent opportunities for personal development, exciting top secretarial skills developing a unique industry. Limitations are our only limit. DRAKE PERSONNEL Agency, 220 Regent Street, W1.

FICTION OR NON-FICTION—£3,000

Join the Publishing scene. They have a network and a paper back section and P.A.s required. Director and will be responsible for all aspects of publishing. The people we recruit are bright, energetic and willing to work here by themselves. Applications now start here by ring DRAKE PERSONNEL Agency, 220 Regent Street, W1.

TAKE ON MORE RESPONSIBILITY

Technical Manager at top, S.W.1 based manufacturing company. Full responsibility for wide-ranging responsibilities in an ambitious, creative and dynamic environment. £10,000-£12,000. P.M. of opportunity around £2,000 per annum. Good benefit package. Tel: 01-537 6357. DRAKE PERSONNEL Agency, 220 Regent Street, W1.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT—£3,500

We have a growing company of clients and making available a P.A. to assist our Director and will be responsible for all aspects of publishing. The people we recruit are bright, energetic and willing to work here by themselves. Applications now start here by ring DRAKE PERSONNEL Agency, 220 Regent Street, W1.

PERSONAL SECRETARY

required for business administration firm. Good shorthand essential. Based/located top floor 12th floor, 220 Regent St., W1. £2,500.

MICHAEL McHATTAN
01-754 8142

A PEOPLE PERSON

This large international advertising company require a P.A. to the National Accountant. Advertising world, hotel and travel arrangements and generally the boss's absence.

200, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY

required for business administration firm. Good shorthand essential. Based/located top floor 12th floor, 220 Regent St., W1. £2,500.

JOHN MCINTOSH
01-754 8142

TAKE ON MORE RESPONSIBILITY

you on our books? Covent Garden, 33 Fleet St., EC.4. 333 7674.

PUBLISHING OPERATIONS—

you on our books? Covent Garden, 33 Fleet St., EC.4. 333 7674.

Broadcasting

Good to see actor Bill Simpson back, casting off his Dr Finlay role for that of a vet in the new 13-part series *The Mackinnons* (BBC1 7.20), set in the West Highlands. Panorama with the President (BBC1 8.10) chats to Jimmy Carter about his first 100 days, and Clapperboard (ITV 4.20) zooms in on the superb new film *Rocky*. Charles Wood's series about playwrights, *Don't Forget to Write!* (BBC2 9.10), is disappointingly flat despite the ever-excellent George Cole. —T.S.

BBC 1

10 am, Open University: The Digital Computer, 7.05. Tropical Forest, 7.30-7.55. Quantum Theory and Atomic Structure, 8.45-9.00. You and Me, 12.45 pm, 1.00-1.30 pm. Pebble Mill—The Flamingo, 3.15. Songs of Praise, 3.55. Play School, 2.00. Marine Boy, 4.40. Kizzy, 5.10. Blue Peter, 5.35. Fred Bassett, 5.55. Nationwide, 5.50. A Question of Sport, 7.20. The Macmillans (new series), with Bill Simpson.

8.10. Panorama with President Carter, 9.00. Labour Party political broadcast, 10.00. News, 10.10. Film: *Never Give an Inch*, with Paul Newmans, Lee Remick, Michael Sarrazin, Richard Jaeckel. 11.25. Tonight, 12.00. Weather.

Political varieties BBC 1: 1.15-1.30 pm, 1.45-2.15 pm, 2.30-3.00 pm. SCOTLAND: 8.30-9.00 pm. Northern Ireland at the Met, 11.25-12.00 pm. NORTHERN IRELAND: 3.50-4.00 pm. News, 5.35. The Weather, 12.30-12.45 pm. Weather Bureau, 12.45-1.00 pm. Weather.

Westward, 1.00 pm. Drifters, 1.30 pm. 2.30-3.00 pm. The Weather.

10.00 pm. Weather.

Political varieties BBC 1:

1.15-1.30 pm, 1.45-2.15 pm, 2.30-3.00 pm. SCOTLAND: 8.30-9.00 pm. Northern Ireland at the Met, 11.25-12.00 pm. NORTHERN IRELAND: 3.50-4.00 pm. News, 5.35. The Weather, 12.30-12.45 pm. Weather.

1.00 pm. Weather.

Political varieties BBC 1:

1.15-1.30 pm, 1.45-2.15 pm, 2.30-3.00 pm. SCOTLAND: 8.30-9.00 pm. Northern Ireland at the Met, 11.25-12.00 pm. NORTHERN IRELAND: 3.50-4.00 pm. News, 5.35. The Weather, 12.30-12.45 pm. Weather.

1.00 pm. Weather.

Political varieties BBC 1:

1.15-1.30 pm, 1.45-2.15 pm, 2.30-3.00 pm. SCOTLAND: 8.30-9.00 pm. Northern Ireland at the Met, 11.25-12.00 pm. NORTHERN IRELAND: 3.50-4.00 pm. News, 5.35. The Weather, 12.30-12.45 pm. Weather.

1.00 pm. Weather.

Political varieties BBC 1:

1.15-1.30 pm, 1.45-2.15 pm, 2.30-3.00 pm. SCOTLAND: 8.30-9.00 pm. Northern Ireland at the Met, 11.25-12.00 pm. NORTHERN IRELAND: 3.50-4.00 pm. News, 5.35. The Weather, 12.30-12.45 pm. Weather.

1.00 pm. Weather.

Political varieties BBC 1:

1.15-1.30 pm, 1.45-2.15 pm, 2.30-3.00 pm. SCOTLAND: 8.30-9.00 pm. Northern Ireland at the Met, 11.25-12.00 pm. NORTHERN IRELAND: 3.50-4.00 pm. News, 5.35. The Weather, 12.30-12.45 pm. Weather.

1.00 pm. Weather.

Political varieties BBC 1:

1.15-1.30 pm, 1.45-2.15 pm, 2.30-3.00 pm. SCOTLAND: 8.30-9.00 pm. Northern Ireland at the Met, 11.25-12.00 pm. NORTHERN IRELAND: 3.50-4.00 pm. News, 5.35. The Weather, 12.30-12.45 pm. Weather.

1.00 pm. Weather.

Political varieties BBC 1:

1.15-1.30 pm, 1.45-2.15 pm, 2.30-3.00 pm. SCOTLAND: 8.30-9.00 pm. Northern Ireland at the Met, 11.25-12.00 pm. NORTHERN IRELAND: 3.50-4.00 pm. News, 5.35. The Weather, 12.30-12.45 pm. Weather.

1.00 pm. Weather.

Political varieties BBC 1:

1.15-1.30 pm, 1.45-2.15 pm, 2.30-3.00 pm. SCOTLAND: 8.30-9.00 pm. Northern Ireland at the Met, 11.25-12.00 pm. NORTHERN IRELAND: 3.50-4.00 pm. News, 5.35. The Weather, 12.30-12.45 pm. Weather.

1.00 pm. Weather.

Political varieties BBC 1:

1.15-1.30 pm, 1.45-2.15 pm, 2.30-3.00 pm. SCOTLAND: 8.30-9.00 pm. Northern Ireland at the Met, 11.25-12.00 pm. NORTHERN IRELAND: 3.50-4.00 pm. News, 5.35. The Weather, 12.30-12.45 pm. Weather.

1.00 pm. Weather.

Political varieties BBC 1:

1.15-1.30 pm, 1.45-2.15 pm, 2.30-3.00 pm. SCOTLAND: 8.30-9.00 pm. Northern Ireland at the Met, 11.25-12.00 pm. NORTHERN IRELAND: 3.50-4.00 pm. News, 5.35. The Weather, 12.30-12.45 pm. Weather.

1.00 pm. Weather.

Political varieties BBC 1:

1.15-1.30 pm, 1.45-2.15 pm, 2.30-3.00 pm. SCOTLAND: 8.30-9.00 pm. Northern Ireland at the Met, 11.25-12.00 pm. NORTHERN IRELAND: 3.50-4.00 pm. News, 5.35. The Weather, 12.30-12.45 pm. Weather.

1.00 pm. Weather.

Political varieties BBC 1:

1.15-1.30 pm, 1.45-2.15 pm, 2.30-3.00 pm. SCOTLAND: 8.30-9.00 pm. Northern Ireland at the Met, 11.25-12.00 pm. NORTHERN IRELAND: 3.50-4.00 pm. News, 5.35. The Weather, 12.30-12.45 pm. Weather.

1.00 pm. Weather.

Political varieties BBC 1:

1.15-1.30 pm, 1.45-2.15 pm, 2.30-3.00 pm. SCOTLAND: 8.30-9.00 pm. Northern Ireland at the Met, 11.25-12.00 pm. NORTHERN IRELAND: 3.50-4.00 pm. News, 5.35. The Weather, 12.30-12.45 pm. Weather.

1.00 pm. Weather.

Political varieties BBC 1:

1.15-1.30 pm, 1.45-2.15 pm, 2.30-3.00 pm. SCOTLAND: 8.30-9.00 pm. Northern Ireland at the Met, 11.25-12.00 pm. NORTHERN IRELAND: 3.50-4.00 pm. News, 5.35. The Weather, 12.30-12.45 pm. Weather.

1.00 pm. Weather.

Political varieties BBC 1:

1.15-1.30 pm, 1.45-2.15 pm, 2.30-3.00 pm. SCOTLAND: 8.30-9.00 pm. Northern Ireland at the Met, 11.25-12.00 pm. NORTHERN IRELAND: 3.50-4.00 pm. News, 5.35. The Weather, 12.30-12.45 pm. Weather.

1.00 pm. Weather.

Political varieties BBC 1:

1.15-1.30 pm, 1.45-2.15 pm, 2.30-3.00 pm. SCOTLAND: 8.30-9.00 pm. Northern Ireland at the Met, 11.25-12.00 pm. NORTHERN IRELAND: 3.50-4.00 pm. News, 5.35. The Weather, 12.30-12.45 pm. Weather.

1.00 pm. Weather.

Political varieties BBC 1:

1.15-1.30 pm, 1.45-2.15 pm, 2.30-3.00 pm. SCOTLAND: 8.30-9.00 pm. Northern Ireland at the Met, 11.25-12.00 pm. NORTHERN IRELAND: 3.50-4.00 pm. News, 5.35. The Weather, 12.30-12.45 pm. Weather.

1.00 pm. Weather.

Political varieties BBC 1:

1.15-1.30 pm, 1.45-2.15 pm, 2.30-3.00 pm. SCOTLAND: 8.30-9.00 pm. Northern Ireland at the Met, 11.25-12.00 pm. NORTHERN IRELAND: 3.50-4.00 pm. News, 5.35. The Weather, 12.30-12.45 pm. Weather.

1.00 pm. Weather.

Political varieties BBC 1:

1.15-1.30 pm, 1.45-2.15 pm, 2.30-3.00 pm. SCOTLAND: 8.30-9.00 pm. Northern Ireland at the Met, 11.25-12.00 pm. NORTHERN IRELAND: 3.50-4.00 pm. News, 5.35. The Weather, 12.30-12.45 pm. Weather.

1.00 pm. Weather.

Political varieties BBC 1:

1.15-1.30 pm, 1.45-2.15 pm, 2.30-3.00 pm. SCOTLAND: 8.30-9.00 pm. Northern Ireland at the Met, 11.25-12.00 pm. NORTHERN IRELAND: 3.50-4.00 pm. News, 5.35. The Weather, 1



To place an advertisement in any of these categories, tel.
Private advertisers only 01-837 3311

Manchester office
061-834 1234

Appointments
01-278 9161

Property Estate Agents
01-278 9231

Persons Trade
01-278 9351

Appointments Vacant
10
Contracts and Tenders
24
Demolition
12
Educational
11
Fins
22
Flat Sharing
22
Local Government and
Elections
19
Appointments
10
Mortgages
13
Property
13
Rental Notices
13
Solicitors and Notaries
Services
21, 22
Statutes Wanted
22
Shipping Lines
22

Box Notices should be
sent to The Times,
P.O. Box 7,
Newgate Street,
Gray's Inn Lane,
London WC1X 8EZ

Deadlines for cancellations and
insertions to come (except for
1st class) are three days before the day
of publication. The deadline for the
issue is 12 noon. Subsequent notices
will be issued to the Classified
Advertisers department.

For details, telephone 01-837 1234
ext. 2112. The Times
cannot be responsible for
any insertion if you do not
insert it on the day it is
incorrect.

"FOR unto you it is given in the
behalf of Christ, not only to
minister unto him, but also to
suffer for his sake." Philippians
1:29.

BIRTHS

ROSAMUND—On Friday April 28, 1977, at her home, Anthony and
Helen David Samaun.

HUTCHINSON—On Friday April 28, 1977, in
Huntington, Lancs., Freda, wife
of Michael Hutchinson.

COTTERILL—On Friday April 28, 1977,

at her home, Richard Cotterill.

FREEMAN—At Col-

lected Mortuary Hospital, and

Funeral Directors, London.

GUTHRIE-CLOTHES—On 25th April, 1977, at the Sandon Clinic, Johannesburg,
South Africa, Bridget and Michael
Guthrie.

JERVIS—On April 28, 1977, at the
National Hospital, Queen Square,
London, N.W.1, Helen Jervis.

HORNBY—On April 28, 1977, at her

home, 11 Royal Crescent, Ealing,
London, N.W.1, Eileen Hornby.

MULLARD—On 25th April, 1977, at
her home, 102 Blackwell and Jack,
daughter (Katherine) Elizabeth
Mullard.

PYTHON—On April 28, 1977, at
her home, 102 Blackwell and Jack,
daughter (Katherine) Elizabeth
Mullard.

RUBY WEDDING

NICOL—Mollie, 2nd Mar. 1927,
widow of Edward Nicol, died at
home, 102 Blackwell and Jack,
daughter (Katherine) Elizabeth
Mullard.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

KILGOUR—A service of Remem-

brance and Thanksgiving for Mr.
John Kilgour, died at his home,
Worthing, on Friday, April 28, 1977.

WOBURN—On April 28, 1977, at
her home, 102 Blackwell and Jack,
daughter (Katherine) Elizabeth
Mullard.

MARRIAGES

MEAD—Between 30 April
1977, at Edinburgh, Michael
Edward, son of the late Mr.
and Mrs. Verona Mary, daughter of Mr.
Hugh Brumfitt and the late Lt.-Col.
J. A. Newell.

RUBY WEDDING

NICOL—Mollie, 2nd Mar. 1927,
widow of Edward Nicol, died at
home, 102 Blackwell and Jack,
daughter (Katherine) Elizabeth
Mullard.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

KILGOUR—A service of Remem-

brance and Thanksgiving for Mr.
John Kilgour, died at his home,
Worthing, on Friday, April 28, 1977.

WOBURN—On April 28, 1977, at
her home, 102 Blackwell and Jack,
daughter (Katherine) Elizabeth
Mullard.

MARRIAGES

BOSWORTH, HELEN OBERIA—On
April 29, 1977, at their home, 102
Blackwell and Jack, daughter (Katherine)
Elizabeth Mullard.

DOWN

1 Drink in a worker makes
him a sort of animal (3).

2 Managed to come up with
the dote, it's cold (9).

3 Scratch a sound map? (5).

4 More than what is proper,
albeit late (7).

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 New Forest hound? (8).

5 Part of the temple is in an
untidy, rumble-down state
(5).

10 Bird throws money in the
lake (5).

11 Old people possibly nurse
cats (9).

12 Which North Sea tepid
at these periods? (4,5).

13 Literally the first (5).

14 Offspring to give order in
a row (7).

16 Strongly desires the old to
have a SEN (perhaps 6).

17 This side of life (6).

21 Leeds (6).

22 These industrious sailors put
in to take the wheel (7).

23 Instrument, a Scotman's
thrown into the river (5).

25 Statesmen wear Cain dis-
gracefully (3).

27 Played so intensely some
ball by Bill and Ted (3).

28 Mount of pugry (3).

29 Adapter of The Beggar's
Opera to a shoe-string budget? (6).

30 Argues that fiddles are
about right (8).

DOWN

1 Drink in a worker makes
him a sort of animal (3).

2 Managed to come up with
the dote, it's cold (9).

3 Scratch a sound map? (5).

4 More than what is proper,
albeit late (7).

DEATHS

CAMPBELL—On April 29th, Hon.
Sir Francis Hugh Campbell
of Cawdor, C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Aldeburgh Parish Church, West
Malling, Kent, 10.30 a.m.

CARLTON—On April 29, 1977,
at 3 Upper Whaplode St., London
N.1, aged 79, Mr. G. R. Carlton,
of 1970 Finchley Road, N.10, died
on Friday, April 28, 1977.

COOPER—On April 29, 1977,
at 10, Park Lane, London, N.W.1,
aged 81, Mr. G. Cooper, died on
Friday, April 28, 1977.

COOPER—On April 29, 1977,
at 10, Park Lane, London, N.W.1,
aged 81, Mr. G. Cooper, died on
Friday, April 28, 1977.

COOPER—On April 29, 1977,
at 10, Park Lane, London, N.W.1,
aged 81, Mr. G. Cooper, died on
Friday, April 28, 1977.

COOPER—On April 29, 1977,
at 10, Park Lane, London, N.W.1,
aged 81, Mr. G. Cooper, died on
Friday, April 28, 1977.

COOPER—On April 29, 1977,
at 10, Park Lane, London, N.W.1,
aged 81, Mr. G. Cooper, died on
Friday, April 28, 1977.

COOPER—On April 29, 1977,
at 10, Park Lane, London, N.W.1,
aged 81, Mr. G. Cooper, died on
Friday, April 28, 1977.

COOPER—On April 29, 1977,
at 10, Park Lane, London, N.W.1,
aged 81, Mr. G. Cooper, died on
Friday, April 28, 1977.

COOPER—On April 29, 1977,
at 10, Park Lane, London, N.W.1,
aged 81, Mr. G. Cooper, died on
Friday, April 28, 1977.

COOPER—On April 29, 1977,
at 10, Park Lane, London, N.W.1,
aged 81, Mr. G. Cooper, died on
Friday, April 28, 1977.

COOPER—On April 29, 1977,
at 10, Park Lane, London, N.W.1,
aged 81, Mr. G. Cooper, died on
Friday, April 28, 1977.

COOPER—On April 29, 1977,
at 10, Park Lane, London, N.W.1,
aged 81, Mr. G. Cooper, died on
Friday, April 28, 1977.

COOPER—On April 29, 1977,
at 10, Park Lane, London, N.W.1,
aged 81, Mr. G. Cooper, died on
Friday, April 28, 1977.

COOPER—On April 29, 1977,
at 10, Park Lane, London, N.W.1,
aged 81, Mr. G. Cooper, died on
Friday, April 28, 1977.

COOPER—On April 29, 1977,
at 10, Park Lane, London, N.W.1,
aged 81, Mr. G. Cooper, died on
Friday, April 28, 1977.

COOPER—On April 29, 1977,
at 10, Park Lane, London, N.W.1,
aged 81, Mr. G. Cooper, died on
Friday, April 28, 1977.

COOPER—On April 29, 1977,
at 10, Park Lane, London, N.W.1,
aged 81, Mr. G. Cooper, died on
Friday, April 28, 1977.

COOPER—On April 29, 1977,
at 10, Park Lane, London, N.W.1,
aged 81, Mr. G. Cooper, died on
Friday, April 28, 1977.

COOPER—On April 29, 1977,
at 10, Park Lane, London, N.W.1,
aged 81, Mr. G. Cooper, died on
Friday, April 28, 1977.

COOPER—On April 29, 1977,
at 10, Park Lane, London, N.W.1,
aged 81, Mr. G. Cooper, died on
Friday, April 28, 1977.

COOPER—On April 29, 1977,
at 10, Park Lane, London, N.W.1,
aged 81, Mr. G. Cooper, died on
Friday, April 28, 1977.

COOPER—On April 29, 1977,
at 10, Park Lane, London, N.W.1,
aged 81, Mr. G. Cooper, died on
Friday, April 28, 1977.

COOPER—On April 29, 1977,
at 10, Park Lane, London, N.W.1,
aged 81, Mr. G. Cooper, died on
Friday, April 28, 1977.

COOPER—On April 29, 1977,
at 10, Park Lane, London, N.W.1,
aged 81, Mr. G. Cooper, died on
Friday, April 28, 1977.

COOPER—On April 29, 1977,
at 10, Park Lane, London, N.W.1,
aged 81, Mr. G. Cooper, died on
Friday, April 28, 1977.

COOPER—On April 29, 1977,
at 10, Park Lane, London, N.W.1,
aged 81, Mr. G. Cooper, died on
Friday, April 28, 1977.

COOPER—On April 29, 1977,
at 10, Park Lane, London, N.W.1,
aged 81, Mr. G. Cooper, died on
Friday, April 28, 1977.

COOPER—On April 29, 1977,
at 10, Park Lane, London, N.W.1,
aged 81, Mr. G. Cooper, died on
Friday, April 28, 1977.

COOPER—On April 29, 1977,
at 10, Park Lane, London, N.W.1,
aged 81, Mr. G. Cooper, died on
Friday, April 28, 1977.

COOPER—On April 29, 1977,
at 10, Park Lane, London, N.W.1,
aged 81, Mr. G. Cooper, died on
Friday, April 28, 1977.

COOPER—On April 29, 1977,
at 10, Park Lane, London, N.W.1,
aged 81, Mr. G. Cooper, died on
Friday, April 28, 1977.

COOPER—On April 29, 1977,
at 10, Park Lane, London, N.W.1,
aged 81, Mr. G. Cooper, died on
Friday, April 28, 1977.

COOPER—On April 29, 1977,
at 10, Park Lane, London, N.W.1,
aged 81, Mr. G. Cooper, died on
Friday, April 28, 1977.

COOPER—On April 29, 1977,
at 10, Park Lane, London, N.W.1,
aged 81, Mr. G. Cooper, died on
Friday, April 28,